THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES; [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES. [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES [illegible] EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA. [illegible]

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL CONTINUED

NO IMPORTANT FIGHTING.

GEN. DE LACY EVANS RESIGNED.

LONDON TIMES AGAINST LORD RAGLAN.

ITS ATTACK ON THE MINISTRY.

DIPLOMACY AT VIENNA.

FRENCH LOAN.

[illegible]—LIVERPOOL MARKETS QUIET.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. [illegible], from Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 6th inst., [illegible] this afternoon.

The steamship *Union* had arrived at Southampton.

Nothing of importance had transpired before Sebastopol.

Negotiations.

Respecting the Conference at Vienna, the following [illegible]: On the 28th of December, P. M., the Austrian, French and English Plenipotentiaries [illegible] in the apartments of the latter. They there drew up and signed, a kind of protocol, or rather a [illegible] of the exact and precise interpretation which their Governments unanimously attach to the [illegible] points.

The Austrian Minister then carried this document up stairs, to an apartment where Prince Gortschakoff was waiting, in company with Count Arnim and Baron Manteuffel, as the Representatives of Prussia. In their presence the Austrian Plenipotentiary communicated to Gortschakoff these propositions of the Allied Powers, and asked him to state whether he was prepared to accept them without modification or reserve.

Gortschakoff replied that his instructions did not go so far; his orders were only to negotiate respecting the four points, but he would send off a [illegible], and hoped to receive further instructions [illegible]. There was no mention of the [illegible] of Sebastopol, nor of a reduction of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

Gortschakoff requested fourteen days to obtain instructions from St. Petersburg, which were granted. Consequently it will be a fortnight ere anything be decided. Hostilities will continue in the meantime. It is said that the Russian interpretation differs but little from that of the Allies, thereby affording a chance, although a slight one, for peace.

Prussian Overtures.

Private correspondence says that the Prussian note of Dec. 20, sent to London and Paris, states that Prussia has examined the treaty made by the [illegible] in the three separate conferences on the [illegible]. Prussia sees with satisfaction that the protocols of Vienna, and the four points, are respected therein, and Prussia, although she did not take part in the exchange of notes on the 8th of August, gave it her moral support. Consequently, Prussia is still in diplomatic concert with the Allied Powers, and [illegible] under certain eventualities, to military cooperation. Prussia is therefore disposed to join in new stipulations of a pacific tendency. Prussia adheres to the general scope of the treaty of Dec. 2, and is willing to conclude an analogous [illegible], but an exact and precise interpretation of the meaning of the guarantees will be the pivot on which all of Prussia's diplomatic measures will turn.

The Italian Treaty.

It is generally stated that the treaty is actually signed between France and Austria, and it is stated that France guarantees to Austria the possession of the Italian Provinces. The London *Times*, however, disbelieves the existence of any such treaty.

The German Relations.

Austria has called upon Prussia to place her army on a war footing, but the Prussian semi-official journals say that Prussia will not assent to this.

The Siege.

DEC. 12.—Weather frosty. False alarm at 7 o'clock in the morning. The Russians are said to be gathering and threatening the British right flank at Inkermann. The British continue to construct strong redoubts. During the day the Russians conveyed a large convoy in Sebastopol.

DEC. 15.—A general alarm about 1 o'clock A. M. Heavy firing heard along the French line. An attack on the British was repulsed in three-quarters of an hour.

DEC. 16.—Severe fighting in the night. A sortie was repulsed by the French.

DEC. 19.—Nothing important. General ADAMS died of his wounds.

DEC. 21.—[*Official from General Canrobert.*]—At 2 A. M. the Russians, after having made a sortie on the third parallel of the British, who vigorously repulsed them, made a demonstration upon the centre and left of the French works. Received by a heavy fire, the Russians withdrew, pursued by the French at the point of the bayonet. Their loss was considerable.

DEC. 22.—*The Paris Moniteur* publishes an official dispatch from General CANROBERT, that notwithstanding the bad weather the siege-works continue, the French and the British cooperating kindly. Scarcely a night passes without some point of the French lines being attacked by sorties, which generally cost the assailants dear. A corps of volunteers is organized to watch the approaches to the works at night; also a corps of volunteer rifle French Tiralleurs to watch by day. The French works now extend to the bottom of the Quarantine Bay. The enemy warmly dispute every inch, and the rock has to be hollowed out, yet the works advance steadily. A reconnoissance reports that there are only pickets on the left bank of the Tchernaya, the main Russian army having moved probably towards Eupatoria. The officers of Sebastopol garrison are to have each month's service reckoned as a year. The Czar's sons, MICHAEL and NICHOLAS, were to return to the Crimea on the 7th.

DEC. 22.—Admiral HAMELIN telegraphs that 8,000 French had arrived in the camp, between the 13th and 20th, besides others at Constantinople. The Admiral says: "Attempts at sorties take place every night, but the Russians are always vigorously repulsed. The French, on the 22d, had only 1,400 wounded and 1,200 sick. The army suffered from wet, not cold."

A spurious dispatch from Odessa stated that General LIPRANDI, on the 25th, was attacking Balaklava. A heavy snow storm prevailed.

DEC. 23.—Gen. CANROBERT writes: "We shall soon be able to take the offensive. We make good our losses more promptly and more solidly than the enemy can. We are full of confidence."

The allies, on the 25th, had to open fire. The plan of operation is: that fire was to be continued without cessation for 48 hours, and be followed by a general assault from both French and British.

A letter from the Sultan, dated Dec. 25, orders OMER PACHA to go immediately to the Crimea to concert measures with the allied Generals.

DEC. 26.—MENSCHIKOFF telegraphs that between the 20th and 26th of December nothing remarkable had occurred, with the exception of two sorties on the 21st, in one of which 11 officers and 33 soldiers were taken prisoners, and a considerable number killed. In consequence of bad weather, the siege operations progressed but slowly. According to telegraphic dispatches from both armies, they were preparing for the assault on the south side of Sebastopol.

DEC. 28.—Considerable Russian reinforcements reached Odessa. Admirals DUNDAS and HAMELIN were at Constantinople on their way home. Admirals LYONS and BRUAT are at present in command of the fleets. Lord CARDIGAN has left for England. General Sir DE LACY EVANS has resigned in disgust.

Constantinople news says that the siege works have advanced so far that direct communication is even prevented between the garrison of Sebastopol and the Russian forces near Balaklava, to whom provisions could only be sent by roundabout paths along the coast. Although the works of attack were in a very forward state, the correspondent of the *Presse* believes that nothing serious can be attempted against Sebastopol before the 15th of January.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that the Turkish Government shows great diligence in providing supplies of ammunition and shipping repairs to the Allies.

ASIA.

Trebizonde letters of the 5th contain important news. The Russian army encamped at Kajaris had advanced to Topak Kaleh, and some consternation prevailed at Trebizonde, where the garrison was strong, but badly organized.

DEC. 23.—A strong Russian force attacked the redoubt at Kaleh. The garrison, aided by English officers and Polish generals, repulsed the attack, but their situation is still precarious.

The Porte has sent Commissioners to reorganize the army of Anatolia and Circassia.

The Russians have formed in various points of Circassia, corps of native militia with Russian officers.

MEHEMET PASHA has been ordered to take the command-in-chief of the army in Asia.

The Baltic.

Important changes are being made among the higher offices of the Russian Army. General DE BERG has been appointed Commander of Finland. A general consultation of the Military Authorities of the Baltic Provinces has been ordered to take place at St. Petersburg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending December 5 show a decrease in exports amounting to nearly two millions sterling.

Messrs. MORRWOOD & ROGERS, iron merchants, of London, have failed for upwards of one hundred and eighty thousand pounds sterling. Their assets are said to be large.

The motion to set aside the adjudication of EDWARD OLIVER's bankruptcy has been further adjourned.

The London *Times* has created considerable excitement in England by advocating, in the boldest terms, the immediate removal of Lord RAGLAN from his command in the East, on the ground of incompetency.

The *Times* is also vigorously writing down the Ministry, and indicates that the Marquis of DALHOUSIE, the present Governor of India, is the only man capable of the position of Minister of War.

The Queen has written an autograph letter sympathizing with her wounded soldiers.

BARTHELMY has been sentenced to death in London for murder.

Buenos Ayres dates of the 1st at Liverpool say the invading force under General LAGOS was totally routed by Buenos Ayreans, and many arrests made. Business was dull.

FRANCE.

Subscriptions to the new loan were opened on the 2d of January, and good business done. Considerable sums came from England.

The French Baltic fleet is ordered to reassemble at Brest and Cherbourg. Business was very active during Christmas week in Paris. Accounts from the Industrial Districts were most satisfactory. There were immense demands for space in the Crystal Palace, and a new Gallery was ordered to the buildings. The Emperor NAPOLEON and Empress notify that they will not accept any presents from the French Exhibition.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government is said to look very coldly on the English proposals to enlist soldiers for the war.

The Duke of SEVILLANO succeeds COLLADO as Minister of Finance.

SWITZERLAND.

The new Ministry is thus composed: M. FURRER, President and Foreign Minister; DRUEY, Minister of Finance; NAEFF, of the Post-Office; HERZOG, Minister of War; MUNZINGER, of Commerce; FRANSCINI, Minister of the Interior.

Mr. FAY has presented a draft of a treaty with the United States, to the Federal Council, and requested its ratification by the Swiss Federal Assembly.

A private dispatch from Berne, on the 27th, says that the British *Chargé d'Affaires* addressed an official demand to the Federal Council for permission to enlist Swiss. The Council is said to have replied by a formal refusal, stating that Switzerland would maintain absolute neutrality in this great war. This is thought doubtful.

AUSTRIA.

The affair of the cession of Austrian Railways to French capitalists, for a sum of two hundred millions, was definitely concluded on the 1st.

Eight Austrian batteries, of eight guns each, are to be supplied with gun cotton.

GERMANY.

The Diet of Saxony was closed on the 20th ult., by a brief speech from the throne.

The Bavarian army is now on a war footing.

The Prussian and Zollverein Governments have forbidden the exportation of horses.

The Prussian Government has also issued a notice calling attention to the law forbidding Prussians to enlist in any foreign service.

ITALY.

Three shocks of an earthquake had been felt throughout Piedmont, at 3 o'clock in the morning, on the 29th ult.

A labor riot broke out at Carrara, in consequence of which the city was placed in a state of siege, and all arms in the hands of the rioters were ordered to be delivered up within six hours after notice.

NAPLES, Dec. 29.

The weather has been exceedingly stormy for the past three weeks, and much damage has occurred to shipping.

The "Immaculate Conception" was celebrated by a fortnight's festival, and the Neapolitan army while it lasted was placed under special benediction.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial Manifesto was issued Dec. 26, calling on the nation to make every sacrifice for War. An additional revenue is to be raised on Salt and Tobacco. The export of Furs from Poland is forbidden.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Owing to threatened disturbances in Brescia and Verona, the theatres were ordered to be closed, and public assemblies were prohibited.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.'s Circular says there has been fair inquiry during the week, with rather more steadiness in fine low to good Middling, to which the demand was principally confined. Low and better kinds do not maintain the same regularity, 5¼d. being the highest price for almost of everything the new crop, with few sales over 5½d.

Sales of the week, (five days only,) foot up 35,000 bales, including 600 bales on speculation and 200 export. Fair to good; fair New-Orleans 5¼d.; Middling 5d.; Fair Mobiles 5¼d.; Fair Uplands 5⅛d.; Middling 4⅞d.; Inferior to Ordinary 3½d.@4¼d. Sales on Friday 7,000 bales, closing quiet. Stock in the market 548,000 bales, including 261,000 bales American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Imports of GRAIN and FLOUR continue light, but the present supplies from the farmers equal the demand, and the market is quite dull, at last week's prices. BROWN & SHIPLEY's quotations are: White WHEAT, 12s.@12s.; Red, 11s.@12s.; Western Canal FLOUR, 41s.@42s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 45s.; Ohio, nominal at 46s.@47s.; Canada, 42s. 6d.@43s. 6d.; Sour, 40s.@42s.; White CORN, 44s. 6d.@46s.; Yellow, 46s.@46s. 6d.; Mixed, 44s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.'s REPORT.—BEEF continues firm, but not active. Sales of new prime Mess 125s.@137s. 6d. Stock on the 31st, 1,700 tierces, including 300 new. PORK—Good quality sells readily, except *New Eastern*, at 80s.@85s. Nothing done in old. Stock on the 31st Dec., 3,000, mostly old. BACON quiet, at 45s.@48s. for new. Stock on the 31st, 3,300 bales. LARD—[illegible], and rates unchanged, at 51s.@52s. TALLOW dull at unchanged rates; American 56s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

BROKERS' REPORT.—ASHES are dull at previous rates. BARK is wanted. RESIN steady—sales 2,000 bbls. at 5s. 4d.@5s. 6d. for common—fine neglected. No sales made of TURPENTINE or TAR. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE unchanged—a sale was made to arrive at [illegible]. Linseed OIL in moderate demand, and worth 38s. Nothing done in Rape—Pale, Seal and Olive unchanged. Palm steady at £40 £6.

DYEWOODS—A moderate business done. RICE quiet but firm. COFFEE is without alteration. SUGAR—A good business transacted; the market opening firm but closing quiet. TEA dull but prices maintained. TOBACCO remains firm, the sales for the past month amount to 1,460 hhds., at full rates.

State of Trade in Manchester.

Market unchanged. CLOTH and YARN tolerably firm, but without animation. No considerable increase of stock.

London Money Market.

MONEY unchanged. EXCHANGE on Paris having fallen, all GOLD is immediately exported. The French Loan was taken up in England to a large amount. CONSOLS declined 3 ¼ cent., but recovered and closed at 90⅞. DOLLARS, 58s.; BAR SILVER, 5s. 1⅛d.; DOUBLOONS, 75s. 9d.@75s. 6d. BULLION has decreased £262,000.

Havre Markets.—Jan. 3.

Sales of COTTON for the week were 7,600 bales. Import, 2,800 bales. Stock on hand, 60,000 bales. Sales of New-Orleans ranged at 85 to 95 francs. Mobile, 85 to 78. BREADSTUFFS still tend upwards; supplies small. RICE, dull and declining.

London Markets.

BARING BROS. report only moderate business during the week. BREADSTUFFS dull—market barely supported. White WHEAT, 80s.@86s.; Red, 76s.@80s. American FLOUR scarce; fine worth 40s.@46s. SUGAR inanimate, and barely supported. TEA—more inquiry for fine. RICE dull. LARD unchanged. IRON dull. RAILS £9 10s.@£9 15s. BARS £8 15s@£7. COPPER steady at unchanged prices. LEAD quiet. SPELTER quiet.

Glasgow Markets.

JOHN ATHAYA & CO. report: BREADSTUFFS are in retail demand only. In BEEF the prices are maintained. BACON is in good demand. PORK is firm. LARD steady. RICE is wanted at full rates.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & SON report the market active, purchasers during the week having taken almost all the Government and State Stocks offered. In Railroad Bonds not much has been done.

Liverpool Freights.

The rates of FREIGHT from Liverpool to the United States still continue downward.

Shipping Intelligence.

[illegible]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE GIBSON AFFAIR.

Progress of the Compensation Bill.

Amendments to the Pacific Railroad Bill Rejected.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition from the citizens of Oneida County, New-York, asking the mediation of our Government in relation to the war in Europe. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

He also presented a petition from citizens of New-York who served in the war of 1812, for additional bounty lands. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented a memorial from a large number of citizens of Maine, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. DODGE, of Wisconsin, presented a bill establishing Rock Island, Iowa, a port of delivery.

Mr. BAYARD presented a bill to provide for the extension of the General Post-Office—$300,000 was inserted as the amount, and the bill passed.

Mr. WADE reported from the Committee on Claims, in favor of paying JAMES KUHN interest on a claim originating while he was blacksmithing among the Indians. The principal had been paid, and the bill provided for the payment of the interest from the time of presentation and refusal of the demand. Passed.

Mr. DAWSON's resolution that Fridays after this week be appropriated for the consideration of the private calendar in preference to private business was then passed.

Mr. DAWSON presented a bill for the removal of the obstructions in the Savannah River. Ordered to be taken up for consideration on the 24th inst.

Mr. TOOMBS presented a petition of 282 citizens of the District of Columbia, in favor of a reform bill for the District Courts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Compensation bill was taken up. The branch under discussion relates simply to a salary of $7,500 for the Chief, and $7,000 for the Associate Justices. That part relating to members of Congress was struck out yesterday.

Mr. SEWARD—I thought the suggestions from the Senator from Delaware yesterday well-timed. I should like to have this bill postponed until after the passage of the Judicial Reform bill. That may diminish the labor of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and if so the compensation proposed by this bill would be neither wise nor just. There is a much stronger necessity for raising the salaries of District Judges than those of the Supreme Court Judges. That of the District Judge of Michigan is only $1,800. I cannot vote in favor of increasing the Supreme Court Judges while the compensation of District Judges is so low. Let me have a Judicial Reform bill passed, so that we can see what the duties of the Supreme Court Judges are to be, and then we can make their compensation accordingly.

Mr. BADGER—I did not expect relieving the Supreme Court Judges from Circuit duty was to diminish their public labors, and that ought not to affect their compensation. If they sit here nine months instead of six, they will perform as much labor as though they traveled Circuits, and that service will be of a much higher character. With regard to the District Judges, I agree with the Senator from New-York in their being the hardest worked and poorest paid public officers.

Mr. SEWARD—I don't differ much with the Senator from North Carolina. Judge NELSON sits here three months every year, and then holds Circuits in New-York which occupy his time the balance of the year. There is Judge [illegible] learned and able District Judge at New-York whose labors are very arduous. These Judges ought to be better compensated.

Mr. CLAYTON—I do hope that we shall act upon the original bill before we fix the salaries of those Judges. In case the Supreme Court Judges are to be relieved from Circuit duties I shall not be satisfied. I desire to know the specific duties to be performed before their salaries are fixed. I move the bill be laid upon the table for the present. Agreed to.

Mr. BADGER—I did not know, and I don't believe any body else did, what the motion was.

A motion was made to reconsider, and the Yeas and Nays called for, with the following result: Yeas, 23; Nays, 22.

The Judicial Reform bill was then taken up.

Mr. BELL was opposed to the increase of Judges, and as two terms of the Local Appellate Courts cannot be held in one year, this remedy would not get adequate relief from the substitute of the Senator from Illinois. He suggested that three District Judges be authorized to hold semi-annual Courts together, and thought the appeals thereby would be diminished.

Mr. CHASE submitted a substitute for the entire bill. It retains, in some degree modified, the principles of the original bill; relieves the Supreme Court Judges from Circuit duty; avoids the objections against the intermediate Courts of Appeal; abolishes Circuit Courts and imposes their duties upon the District Courts, and provides two terms for the Supreme Court every year.

Mr. WELLER thought a test vote should be taken, so that the Senate might understand how to deal with the details.

A conversation then ensued between Messrs. BUTLER, GEYER, BAYARD and CHASE, which elicited a motion from Mr. WELLER, to recommit the bill with all the amendments to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report a bill relieving the Justices of the Supreme Court from Circuit duties.

This was disagreed to by a vote of Nays, 23; Yeas, 21.

Mr. BENJAMIN suggested the recommitment of the bill for the purpose of perfecting Mr. DOUGLAS' amendments.

After a few remarks from Mr. BUTLER,

Mr. DOUGLAS moved the recommitment of the bill and all its amendments.

Mr. RUSK suggested that thereby the Committee should not consider that the Senate had decided against relieving the Judges from Circuit duties.

A vote was then taken, by agreement, on the adoption of Mr. DOUGLAS' substitute, and resulted in a refusal to do so.

Mr. BUTLER moved that the bill be laid on the table. Refused.

Mr. STUART moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the 1st of December next.

Mr. CHASE was opposed to this, because he thought it important that something should be done at once.

After some remarks from Mr. BAYARD, Mr. STUART moved to postpone the consideration of the bill to 12½ o'clock to-morrow. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, resigning his office as one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute. He does this, not from any loss of interest in its affairs, but because of personal inconvenience to attend its business, and more particularly because of his dissent from the recent action of the Board respecting the management of the Institution, conceiving they have departed from the law.

Mr. MEACHAM, one of the Regents, offered a resolution to refer the letter to a Select Committee of five members, and that said Committee inquire and report whether the Smithsonian Institution has been managed and the fund expended, in accordance with the law establishing the Institution, and whether any additional legislation is required to carry out the designs of the founder, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. ENGLISH (one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution) moved that the letter and resolution be tabled. Disagreed to.

The resolution was then adopted by 80 against 31.

AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. COBB made a personal explanation respecting his position on the Homestead question, and as to the privilege of foreigners under that system.

Mr. BALL—I wish to ask whether the gentleman is afraid "Sam" will be after him? [Laughter.]

MR. COBB HASN'T SEEN SAM.

Mr. COBB—I have no reason to fear "Sam," he was not known in my district when I left. [Renewed laughter.]

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the Pacific Railroad bill. All the amendments hereinafter referred to were rejected.

Mr. PERKINS, of New-York, offered an amendment to appropriate three instead of twelve miles of land on each side of the proposed roads. Nobody could conceive these roads would be made in less than ten or fifteen years. If there was anything of the Know-Nothing in the matter, this was a scheme to bring into the country millions of foreigners to build the roads. The great danger to our institutions is a landless peasantry at no distant period. If public lands should be disposed of for the next sixty years, as they have been up to this, all would be gone.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Me., said the tendency of the amendment was to defeat the bill which he favored. The measure is Constitutional in the strictest sense, and he hoped all the amendments would be voted down.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved an amendment to have only one route—the Central. If the Government undertake the construction of three, all will be a failure.

Mr. McDOUGAL explained—The bill is a compromise, combining Southern, Northern and Central interests. If this shall not pass no other should.

Mr. WARREN moved to make one route go through Arkansas. He represented the fair-haired Democracy, who are in favor of the scheme. He endorsed every word Mr. McDOUGAL said except his pronunciation of the word "route," which he pronounces "root;" he was too gallant to endorse that. [Laughter.]

Mr. SMITH, of Va., was surprised. The gentleman from Arkansas, who said he represented straight-out Democracy, should advocate the bill. It was contrary to all his (Mr. SMITH's) notions of Democracy.

Mr. WALSH moved to strike out the first section. Hearing the sacred name of Democracy invoked by the gentleman from Arkansas in connection with the bill, he must protest against it. The bill was to grant land to speculators in violation of the Constitution. He was against land being given to build Railroads, Insane Asylums, or any transparent humbug.

Mr. McDOUGAL said his constituents were as sound Democrats as those of the gentleman. He would not argue the Constitutional question, but simply object to the amendment.

Mr. LETCHER moved to reduce the quantity of land to be granted on each side of the roads, from twelve to one mile. He believed this to be a project of speculation, from beginning to end. The principle would not come within gunshot of Virginia Democracy.

Mr. SMITH, of Va., congratulated his colleague on finding out what is Democracy in the Old Dominion.

Mr. GRAY opposed Mr. LETCHER's amendment.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN offered an amendment, setting aside forty miles on each side of the road, one-third to be donated to settlers, one-third for the building of the road, and the remainder to be reserved by Government for sale.

Mr. RICHARDSON thought this would have a tendency to weaken the bill, and declared himself for one or three roads.

Mr. COBB ineffectually sought to incorporate the first section of the bill originally introduced for a road, not north of the thirty-seventh parallel, north latitude.

Mr. GROW offered an amendment, merely giving a right of way to any company to construct the road. The Government should not do more.

Mr. RICHARDSON could see no difference in the principle between giving a right of way and lands.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ind., proposed to fix the fortieth degree of north latitude for the Central route, the bill being indefinite.

Mr. WHEELER moved to strike out the enacting clause. Pending which the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Appointment of Foreigners to Represent us Abroad.

MR. HEADLEY'S SPEECH.

FERRY ACCIDENTS.

More Power to the Common Council.

HOUSE OF REFUGE REPORT.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1855.

At the afternoon session yesterday, Messrs. HEADLEY, WATERBURY, MUNDAY, O'KEEFE, AITKEN and [illegible], took up the time in discussing SAM's [illegible] to restrict the appointment of foreigners to represent the country abroad. I send you the speech of Mr. HEADLEY for publication, as the most comprehensive argument in favor of the resolves that were offered. It was evident that the brethren attached more importance to this event than the outsiders were disposed to consider it entitled to. The two first speakers had, evidently, prepared themselves for the occasion, and it appeared to me that they were acting under orders and in perfect concert, and that the resolves had been introduced more with a view of feeling the pulse of the House, than with reference to their applicability. What would seem to confirm this suspicion, is the fact that Mr. HEADLEY, apparently, went out of the record to give utterance to his determination not to vote for any man for United States Senator who would not pledge himself to oppose the confirmation of any foreigner who might be nominated by the President as a Minister or Consul. I may be mistaken, but I conceived this not only as a threat of future action, but a desire to commit the House to the views of the speaker, if they should adopt the resolves, in the advocacy of which such expressions had been indulged. If all this was by concert of thought and of action, that concert has been wasted, for I think I am not mistaken in believing that the resolves thereof will be permitted to go through without encountering any determined opposition, and without drawing from any but the first speakers an expression of opinion which will indicate their Senatorial preferences.

In the House this morning, Mr. LEIGH gave notice of a bill for the prevention of accidents at ferries. Like the bill introduced by Senator SPENCER in the Upper House, it will provide for the erection and maintenance of gates on the front of all bridges leading to ferry boats.

Mr. COLEMAN introduced a bill in relation to the District Courts in the City of New-York. It is the same bill as introduced last year, but which failed to reach a vote on account of the late period at which it was introduced. It is a careful codification of all the laws relating to the jurisdiction of the District Courts, repealing conflicting and surplus sections, and so arranging the remainder that it can be readily referred to and understood by the profession. As the laws now exist, scattered through innumerable books, it is almost impossible to keep the run of them. If this bill passes, it will much lessen the perplexities of those practicing in the Courts, and greatly facilitate the transaction of business.

The most sensible legislative act that I have ever recorded is the passage by the House of a general bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes. This will save many an hour of the Session, and secure the prompt granting where it is necessary. The bill provides that whenever a collector shall, within ten days after the expiration of his warrant, pay over all moneys collected by him, and demonstrate to the satisfaction of the town authorities the necessity for an extension of his time, the town authorities may grant such extension, upon such terms as they may think proper. The Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Albany and Troy, and the County of Kings are exempted from the operation of the bill.

A bill was introduced, providing for the location of a Law Library somewhere in the southern tier of Counties—where, it does not designate. The subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Why not go further, if we are to go thus far, and have State Agricultural Libraries scattered hither and yon over the rural districts—State Mechanical Libraries in the cities—special libraries in the manufacturing towns—or better still, peregrinating miscellaneous collections, traveling from place to place. Why not put the State Library on wheels, and send it on an instructing tour of the State. Far better this, than to commit the expensive system of establishing special libraries in various parts of the State for the sole benefit of a class.

The Assembly passed a resolution, ordering the Clerk to furnish each desk with a copy of the Revised Statutes.

[illegible]

The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered the bill to authorize the Common Council to compel the attendance of witnesses, and reported the same for a third reading. The following is the bill as [illegible] Committee:

AN ACT to enable the Common Council of the City of New-York to take testimony in [illegible] investigation or inquiry.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Clerk of [illegible] Council of the City of New-York, [illegible]

SEC. 2. The Chairman of any such Committee [illegible] administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses [illegible] Committee [illegible]

SEC. 3. [illegible]

SEC. 4. False swearing before any such Committee [illegible] perjury, and punishable as such.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

The sixth Annual Report of the [illegible] of the Western House of Refuge [illegible] Speaker's table this morning. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Senate had a short sitting to-day—engaged mainly in considering the rules which shall govern its deliberations for the remainder of the session. They were but slightly amended from those of the last session.

[illegible]

I trust I shall not be charged with a contempt of the Senate in thus giving publicity to these proceedings.

As I expected, Mr. PIERREPONT has been appointed by Gov. CLARK to the Judgeship, vacated by the resignation of Justice STRONG. S. R. S.

Fires.

A fire was discovered about 4 o'clock yesterday morning in an unoccupied room of a tenement house, No. 183 Avenue C. The alarm being instantly given, the flames were subdued with but little damage. The fire had been kindled against a door-way by incendiaries.

About 10 o'clock, yesterday morning a fire occurred in an eating-house under the Franklin [illegible], but was almost immediately extinguished. Damage about $30. The fire was of accidental origin.

[illegible] NOTES OF MY TRAVELS.

Florence. Streets—A Bird's Eye View—[illegible] Currency—Florence Geographically and Historically Outlined—How the Houses are Numbered—and Such Like Matters.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Florence, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1854.

The approach to Florence, by the Railroad, [illegible] but a momentary and partial glimpse of the city, from a distance, and affords no idea of its position and aspect. Standing on the banks of the Arno, which at this point [illegible] through a low, narrow valley, overhung by hills and mountains, it is only to be seen, in one view, by ascending one of the towers of the city, or one of the neighboring elevations.

The first impression on walking through the streets of Florence can hardly be agreeable. They are narrow, irregular and gloomy. The [illegible] of the old lofty palaces, ex[illegible], and permitting only a narrow strip of the sky to appear between their wide [illegible] eaves, at once strikes the observer. The streets, though universally paved, like those of Leghorn, with flat, irregular slabs of [illegible] providing for cleanliness and the easy progress of wheeled vehicles—are mostly without sidewalks, and sloping towards the centre, present, during the rainy season, a [illegible] ripple of muddy water. As I looked, from a central point, across the Arno, the view had a pitiable resemblance to Paris from the Pont Neuf—as if I saw through a reversed telescope, or in some unhappy dream, the great centre of the world's luxury and comfort dwindled into a paltry and neglected suburb.

It chanced, however, that one dull and drizzly morning I took my way, afoot, through the widest of the narrow streets, careless as to whither it might lead me. Having crossed the Ponte Carraja, I came, after a walk of twenty minutes, to one of the gates of the city. My pocket guide showed this to be the Porta Romana, situated at the [illegible] angle of the city. I passed out, and falling into an ascending avenue, bordered by towering cypresses, soon came to an open square with a palace behind it. Upon the square was a body of Austrian troops engaged in the exercises of their morning drill. Turning to the right, and pursuing a spiral course up and down the hills, I found myself upon the edge of a cliff, the slope of which was covered with villas; from this point I had an [illegible] view of the valley of the Arno, with Florence at my feet. Those who are familiar with the topography of the city will readily comprehend that I had wandered to the [illegible] heights of Bellosguardo. From this place I had the city and its environs, like a map, before me. I could trace the river, flowing from northeast to southwest, and could count its six bridges. There was the Cathedral of the Duomo, its dome the largest in the world, rising nearly in the centre, and dwarfing all the other monuments into comparative insignificance. I could trace every foot of the walls of the town, forming in their general outline very nearly a square. The lofty tower of the Palazzo Vecchio rose up by the side of the Duomo—a spare [illegible] in the immediate neighborhood of that Falstaff of Cupolas. Other [illegible] spires and antique towers, scattered here and there, told of the supremacy which religion once claimed over the population. The constant music of bells and chimes, which stole faintly and sweetly out of the town to the cliffs of Bellosguardo, reminded me that it had not altogether lost its influence in modern times. Nearly at my feet was the Pitti Palace, the residence of the Grand Duke, and behind it, in lawn and slope, in [illegible] and promenade, in flowery parterre and rocky cliff, in peaceful grotto and frowning battlements, in glassy fountains and plunging cascades,—all mingled in enchanting variety, lay its unrivaled grounds—the Boboli Gardens—a royal playground five days out of the seven, and a public promenade on Sundays and Thursdays.

Such was Florence—in a bird's-eye view—a [illegible], concise, terse little city, and the residence of 100,000 inhabitants. The landscape around was at once remarkable and charming. The season was, you will remember, early December. The weather had been wet and chill. But while I was looking upon the scene, the clouds broke apart and lazily floated away, dragging their gilded fringes up the mountain tops, and slowly disappearing in the distance. To the north, they disclosed the snow-capped peaks of the Morello range, the familiar barometer of the Florentines; and to the east, still more elevated and snowy heights. Between these two spreading branches of the Appenines, lay rolling masses of hills, falling in successive slopes down to the [illegible] of the Arno.

It is true the mountain sides were altogether bare, or presented here and there only the ferruginous tints of a few faded chestnut trees; the hills between the mountains had lost their verdure, save only that the pale olive orchards waved slightly in the morning breeze; the mulberry plantations were stripped of their leaves, or if any remained, they were of a yellow hue; the vine and the fig trees were leafless. Yet never have I witnessed a landscape which presented a more general aspect of cheerfulness, comfort and content. From the city up to the very top of the hills, and indeed far away among the mountains, there was a constant succession of villas, simple or sumptuous, in the midst of gardens and orchards; of meadows still green; of fields already sown with the next year's crop. It was in truth an amphitheatre of villas, overspread with tasteful residences, [illegible] in smiling orchards, bounded only by the horizon or by the snow-crested mountains. And over all this was shining a soft, golden morning, while on the listening ear came the distant bell, with familiar sounds from the farmyard, the barking of dogs, and the voices of children at play. If such is the scene in December, what must it be in May!

Thus far, I have spoken only geographically of the scene. Viewed historically, the prospect was equally remarkable. There, to the north, was Fiesole, going back to the Etruscans, and still presenting Cyclopean vestiges of its Pelasgic population; the heights of San Miniato, an ancient fortress, commanded by Michael Angelo in the defence of Florence; the Torre del Gallo, renowned as the site of Galileo's Observatory and the residence of Milton, alluded to in his description of Satan's [illegible]; Villa Mozzi, the country seat of the Medici family, and celebrated alike in the dark pages of Machiavelli and the poetic outbursts of [illegible]; Vallombrosa, not actually in view, but its hills peering suggestively over other hills, on the verge of the horizon; with a score of other places, all famous in story, and in the annals of poetry and art. But for the present, I prefer passing over the historical associations connected with these scenes. I have wished simply to map Florence in the mind of the reader, and to give him his share of the balm of this December morning, and of the rustic [illegible] which [illegible] its tranquil atmosphere.

On our way back, we shall notice objects of interest enough to beguile the time, alike new to me, fresh from Paris, and to you, detained by business at New-York. Here is a man sweeping the streets. He has a small two-wheeled cart, the handle of which is attached to a strap passing around his waist. His body does the pulling, and he has his two hands free. Every now and then the shaft runs into him, behind, without seeming either to annoy or to hurt him; he has probably grown callous to the infliction. In one hand, he holds a wooden shovel, and in the other a broom which would do honor to the *First Witch* in "Macbeth." The centre of the broom portion is cut out so that the two ends straddle, and as he pushes it before him it reaches out to an amazing distance on either side, swabbing up vast extents of the tesselated pavement. This agent of "salubrity," as the French would call him, is efficient and satisfactory. The streets are narrow, the vehicles are few, and the surface hard and smooth. All things considered, the pavement of Florence may be set down as one of the best in the world, disagreeable to the eye, but durable, and offering to a well-sprung carriage something of the smoothness of railroad locomotion.

Here we are at the river. The street that borders its northern bank is graphically called "Along the Arno." On the opposite side the backs of the houses touch the water, presenting a very unpleasant spectacle to the beholder. One feels like exclaiming with the *Irish Lion to Mrs. Fizgig's servant*, "How dare you turn that part of your person towards me, *Sir!*" at the same time that he spanks him vigorously with a loose board. This view of the back windows and unsightly out-house projections, just at the most favorable point for a prospect of Oltrarno architecture, *is the most offensive thing in Florence.* Wrong side out and hind side before are carried here to their very ideal. Stove-pipes burst out at numerous points, pursue an angular course the proper distance for persuading a draft, and terminate in the usual two-pronged vent. Chimney tracks are easily traced by the bulge they produce in the exterior surface. Clothes are hung out to dry. *Children's heads are combed out of the window* into the river. Horrible port-holes, the uses of which may be imagined but not described, are pierced at various intervals in this hideous back-front. The muddiest river in Europe washes its slimy base. This, a week ago a lazy stream, occupying but one-tenth part of its bed, has lately been swollen by the rains, and has become a tortuous, devastating torrent. It is a popular prejudice that the Arno is a beautiful sheet of water. Nations have been misled by the poetry of its name. Compared to the Connecticut, it is a sewer with the lid taken off, and its contents, of a sago, tapioca consistency, exposed to the view.

As we pass along, we notice a house numbered 5,710. This seems a high figure for even the longest street to reach; and, upon investigation, we find that the whole city is numbered right through, every street forming part of the sequence. The only professed advantage of this system is, that if you know the number only of a house, without the street, an expert coachman will at once conduct you thither. But the result of so puzzling a practice is, that people learn other methods of remembering and pointing out particular houses—saying of them that they are opposite such a *café*, or at such a corner, or form such an angle.

We notice, too, at every door, four or five iron bell-handles, marked from one to five; and we see that there is no porter or *concierge* to inform the visitor what story such and such a person inhabits. It is, therefore, a necessity to know the story before-hand. If the street door is shut, and your friend occupies the second story, you pull bell No. 2. It rings up stairs, in his kitchen, and his servant, laying hold of a rope communicating with the latch or the bobbin, opens the street door. On reaching the second floor, you find the servant, already forewarned of your approach, prepared to admit you. This custom is, however, an embarrassing one, and a portion of the better mansions, and especially those of modern construction, are furnished with a porter's lodge. The porter is a real necessity, for convenience, though he has been known to turn spy, to read your newspaper first, to keep back your letters, to send away your visitors, and to snore instead of pulling the rope.

Just about where we are now is a shop of a character such as you meet in country villages, but rarely in a European capital—a variety store. Mr. Robert Townley keeps, as he says, everything in his line—and this line is as comprehensive as the Equator and the meridian of 180° west. He is at once grocer, fruiterer, wine merchant, perfumer, apothecary; he keeps hardware, tinware, earthenware; dry goods, salt fish, friction matches, Windsor soap, ribbons, bandanna handkerchiefs and whale oil. Mr. Townley, who seems to be the successor of some other Townley, is six feet three inches high, and his manner is such that you seem to have insulted him at each inquiry you make. His silent attitude of injured mercantile dignity, when I asked him if he had any Smyrna figs, has decided me to make my purchases elsewhere in future.

However, it was well to have traded a little at Townley's, if for nothing else but to get some small change in return, and investigate the Tuscan copper currency. The cent is named a crazia, and may be aptly described by calling it a metallic rose-leaf. It is a very delicate film of copper mixed with silver, and may be bent double between vigorous fingers and thumbs. If it ever had an inscription upon it, the impress has long since been effaced; the crazia is as innocent of stamp as anybody's finger-nail. Then there is the two-crazia piece, which would make a capital wadding for rifles, to shoot allies with in the Crimea. The crazia is the eighth part of a paul—and this paul is the principal coin in the currency. The price of an article may be 20 pauls, or as ten pauls make a scudo or dollar, 2 scudi or dollars. You thus have an opportunity of varying agreeably your financial conversation. What an attractive license it would be in America to be able to give, as the price of an article, two eagles, four half eagles, ten dollars, eighty shillings, or one hundred ten cent pieces. That is the Tuscan system—and moreover, they have four words for dollar, all of which you are liable to hear in your very first commercial interview. Your cook wants so many "moneys" a month. This locution would seem to be borrowed from "Shylock." A "money" is a dollar, and so is a scudo, a francescone, and a piastre.

One item of musical news to conclude. Miss Hensler, of Boston, makes her first appearance at La Scala, in Milan, on the 26th of December, in either the "Sonnambula" or "Linda." The prospects continue to be, as I have always represented them, brilliant. Her voice goes on improving, and her powers of execution seem to expand illimitably, under her excellent tuition and her own conscientious practice. At a private party given lately near Como, she was asked to sing, and *encore* followed *encore*, till she had sung eleven times. There is great curiosity and impatience felt in Milan for her *début*, as she is quite extensively known as *l'Americana*; the salary she is to receive being unusually high for a *débutante*, and the musical authorities of the city having spread favorable accounts of her abilities. Were there any means of communication between Florence and Milan, I should make a point of being present on the occasion; but I would as soon cross the Atlantic as travel from one Italian Capital to another, though only two hundred miles apart. However, I think I may promise you the earliest intelligence of the result of this, the first noticeable operatic entertainment offered by an American in Europe.

DICK TINTO.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

A Sort of Coup d'Etat—No Union of Spain and Portugal—No Spanish Troops to go to the Crimea—Spain Does Not Join the Allies—Her Disposition Toward Us.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

London, Friday, Dec. 29, 1854.

The Spanish Government has made a sort of *coup d'état*, and a successful one, at least for the moment. The affair is quite of the pantomime category, and would have done for a boxing-night piece in some of the minor theatres of London. The honorable constituents received on the 21st a *mysterious* invitation for a confidential sitting during the night in the assembly hall. The *billets* had no signature, and told little more than a slight intimation that Government wanted to consult *with its supporters*. All the Dons went, wrapped up, no doubt, in their classic mantles, and with their brave hearts beating as if they were to follow the well-known *dueñas* of Spanish melo-dramas to the unknown residence of some love-stricken Donna. [illegible] himself was present, and when all were seated, O'Donnell rose to explain the mystery. *Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant. He confessed at once, that the anonymous* invitations originated with the Cabinet. Of the reason of that underhand convocation, he said, however, nothing, nor was he asked for it, so natural it seemed evidently to be to all the august legislators. The national character saw there nothing extraordinary; on the contrary, it would have been, perhaps, out of order to be asked by letters bearing a signature, to a meeting at mid-day. A prosaic way, surely, to transact business. Well, O'Donnell then said that matters could not go on as they did. The Cabinet must have a compact majority, or the Cortes must look for other ministers. The ministerial programme was known,—if that met with the approbation of the honorable members they must say so, and then act up to their words by remaining the united supporters of Governmental measures already proposed and to be proposed. The General complained of the wavering, and even fault-finding conduct of those who profess to be the supporters of the administration. He went even to personalities, and accused Messrs. Olozaga and Madoz of hostile demonstrations against those who saved the country, and who are now treated like enemies by the very faction they served most. This harangue, haughty and bitter, personal and insolent, raised a perfect storm, and recriminations flew in all directions. The two above-named gentlemen threw back the accusations, and called the Cabinet ungrateful. Mr. Madoz was particularly vehement, and spoke in a strong Progressista way, declaring his readiness to support Espartero's Cabinet; but, at the same time, refusing to promise any support for the absurd financial measures of Señor Collado, and declaring, moreover, his resolution to oppose certain parts of the Cabinet programme, especially the one concerning the future constitution of the Senate. He also made no secret of his distrust of Moderado men and measures, and had no confidence in any Administration of which Espartero should not be the Chief. There was a great deal of altercation. The storm being, however, somewhat stilled, 147 members adopted the resolution, "that the meeting approves of the spirit and essence of the programme of the Government, on condition that in its execution the tendencies manifested and pointed out by the discussion which took place, be followed." The Democrats and many extreme Progressistas left the meeting as soon as they were told of the reasons that led to its convocation. The remaining 147 are thus to form that compact majority of the Congress, which the Government is in much need of. So far the success. It may, however, be doubted that that majority will prove very water-proof in Parliamentary storms involving party *interests*,—I don't say principles, of which there is little. I almost forgot to say that Espartero was shining by his absence in that consultation of "night thoughts."

You have often heard of the Union of Portugal with Spain in a whole empire, and it is even said by the European Know-Nothings that England is in favor, and, in fact, nurses the idea. This union, however, is a mere dream for the present—a dream that may become a reality, but after the republicanization of the whole Peninsula. It is, at all events, absurd to think that the British Court would wish for a Pyrenean Empire, be it as a monarchy or a republic. The future of this question, as in reality the future of Spain's welfare, rests with the Democrats, and I hear that they have taken the matter seriously in their hands, at Lisbon as well as at Madrid. Two sister associations are started under the name, "League Hispaño Lusitanica," and a constant exchange of views takes place between the two capitals. Should the object which they specially work for not be attained, the results of such an intercourse of the Democrats of the two countries cannot fail to be of an important sort. And this is, at least for the present, the point of *practical* view in which this double association merits to be noticed and judged. There were some Carlist troubles without great importance, and speedily suppressed. If the Cabinet at Madrid had nothing to fear but from that side, it might feel safe. The elements of trouble and revolt are, however, in its own inanity, indecision, and headless tendency to compromise all and everything. The bill for the reduction of the army to 70,000 men has been voted. The British Government speculates, I hear, on levying a foreign legion in Spain from among the soldiers to be discharged in consequence of the above-mentioned reduction. General Prim has been mentioned to me as the one likely to be put in command of that legion. It is *not true* that the Western Powers have addressed any request to the Cabinet of Madrid to the end of Spain's sending a contingent of troops to the East. The Allies are well aware of her inability to do any such thing; and a diplomatic request may, perhaps, be addressed, for the mere prospect of a certain refusal, to a State of some importance, under certain circumstances, but certainly not to Spain at this moment. But *it is true*, that Espartero's Cabinet has been asked to join the Allies by the accession to the treaty, which is open to all signatures. It would have been an alliance of mere *demonstration*, negative rather than positive. Espartero excused himself, however, from acceding to even such a treaty. You may equally discredit all the rumors, once more raised, about engagements entered into in respect to Cuba's protection by a combined squadron of the Three Powers. Mr. Soulé has asked, I am assured, for some explanation of the Cabinet's views and intentions, and he was assured by Espartero himself, that "as to filibustering expeditions, Spain relies solely on her own means of protection, and as to an enterprise of a different sort, she relies beyond those same means; also, on the good faith and the friendly intentions of the United States." He emphatically denied the existence of any underhand negotiations with the two naval powers, in regard to the guaranteed question.

KANSAS.

What Causes the Discouragement of Emigrants—Let the Truth be Known, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Westport, Mo., Friday, Dec. 29, 1854.

As a Kansas emigrant, and one terribly humbugged but not disheartened, I would avail myself of your widely-circulated journal in the honest endeavor to encourage emigration to the West, and, at the same time, avert many unnecessary evils connected therewith.

There is no reason whatever for the inconvenience and actual suffering I have known in the West this season. Nor is there any necessity for the flaming reports and Eldorado schemes got up by speculators and others to *force* emigration. The soil is rich enough, and the whole country sufficiently beautiful in itself to induce population without exaggeration. A more magnificent expanse of country I never imagined than this same Kansas Territory. Boundless plains, dotted here and there by scenic copses, and watered by pure crystal streams and sparkling rivulets, extend on either side as far as the eye can reach. The soil, too, is of the richest, darkest earth, with hardly an acre that cannot be improved by the hand of man, while the whole country, though deficient in timber, is supplied by the bounteous hand of Nature with inexhaustible mineral resources. It is singularly and providentially favored in this respect. Evidences of coal are being discovered throughout the Territory, and they augur an inexhaustible supply.

And yet, despite these truths—despite the enthusiasm that prevails in the East, and along the road, even up to the desired point—despite the united shout of emigrants, "Kansas forever"—despite the thousands who have come from the East,—what is the result? Not over 300 votes cast for a Free Soil Delegate to Congress at the late election; the return and dissatisfaction over the country of four-fifths of the "master current of emigration;" the discouragement and loud murmurings of all that remain without hope of return. There are not half a dozen huts on the soil chosen by the American Settlement Company, although several hundred have started for this point. One party of over 200 persons from Pennsylvania, under the charge of Mr. Albright, has been entirely disbanded. They arrived in the Territory expecting to find reception buildings erected for their accommodation; instead of which they roamed over the prairies in the vain and fruitless search for the city site, so highly extolled in the printed circulars. These papers and circulars, describing the beautiful situation and superior advantage of the site chosen for the proposed city, were actually printed and distributed before the Locating Committee had made their contemplative tour. The place therein designated "as being for many reasons a choice spot" is synonymous with Council Grove, which, by treaties made in good faith, is *perpetually* secured to the Indian Reserve; and, consequently, not liable to preëmption or sale. The grossly exaggerated statements of this Company, and others equally imaginative, must tend to stem the current of emigration to the West, by destroying all confidence in the efficacy and representations of aid societies generally. Emigrants should know just what they will have to endure; no man should emigrate West unless prepared for toil and hardships of the severest kind. And he must have some little money to start upon. His claim must sooner or later be paid for, oxen and farming implements be procured, a house or log cabin built, and provisions laid in until he can harvest his own crop. This is the one great mistake with emigrants; they arrive in the territory without any means of support; and here, at first, it is all outlay and no profit.

There are substantial and energetic men in the States, who, if they could rely upon the statements of these aid societies, would soon people the Territory of Kansas; but, with expectations raised to the highest pitch by false reports of the country, they emigrate, and, finding themselves deceived, turn back without making an effort or even registering a claim. If these pseudo-aid societies would but confine themselves to facts, these very men would come prepared to meet the difficulties which unforeseen frighten them home. Speak the truth;—tell a man that he must have money to buy logs or boards, if he can procure them at all; that he must depend for sustenance, not upon game, but beef, and pork, and wheat, as in the States, and that he must pay an exorbitant price for these necessaries; that the territory is sadly deficient in timber, and that all the wood claims are taken up; state these facts, and he will come prepared to encounter and surmount every obstacle. The West requires men of untiring energy and indomitable perseverance—men who will not shrink from toil and hardships; men who will invent an equivalent for a necessary that cannot be obtained. Such men, and such men only, should emigrate West.

As regards Council City, the site has at last been determined upon and is indeed a fine one, and the surrounding country beautiful in the extreme. The ground selected is situate on the "Divide," directly on the Santa Fé road; and for richness of soil and magnificence of scenery cannot be surpassed. But there is no timber; and every scanty wood claim has been staked out by the Locating Committee for themselves and friends. In a country so scarce of timber, and especially at Eureka or Council City, every scrap of timber ought to have been secured by the Company for the mutual advantage of the settlers, and not for the Company itself. It is a piece of imposition to tell people that there is plenty of timber, as the American Settlement Company has certainly done, and, when emigrants arrive at, and ferret out the place, to find that the "plenty of timber" has been secured by the Company for their individual aggrandizement.

The Emigrant Aid Society of Massachusetts is progressing finely in their settlement on the Kaw, or Kansas River; the country, for ten miles around the city site, has been already secured by claimants; they have a saw and grist-mill in active operation, with sufficient timber along the Kaw River for building and other purposes. The settlement of Douglass also has a saw-mill in process of erection; but the Council City men lack energy; and they misrepresent things, either through ignorance, or with a determination to deceive. They can never expect to retain settlers until they learn to confine themselves to the truth.

KANSAS.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

CORNELL'S PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY. Forming Part First of a Systematic Series of School Geographies. By S. S. Cornell. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. Small Quarto, of 96 pages.

We have carefully examined this work, prepared by a lady of much experience in our Common Schools, and have been very much pleased with it. It claims to have sundry original and distinctive features, as follows:

First—Only those branches of Geographical Science that admit of being brought fully within the comprehension of the youthful beginner, have been introduced into the present number of the series.

The doctrine of the motto on the title page is fully carried out: "First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear."

Second—At the same time that the memory is called into exercise, the understanding is enlightened by copious and appropriate illustrations.

"Appropriate!" That is a curiosity in a geography, we must say, but for the most part the pictures in this book are "illustrations," and "appropriate" ones.

Third—The youthful student is put in possession of a simple and easy method of memorizing the contents of a map, by means of a carefully systematized set of questions.

Not having tried it, we are unable to say how far this claim is justified by the method adopted. However, *any* method may be made serviceable by a zealous teacher.

Fourth—The work is so arranged, and the science so imparted, that teachers, parents, trustees, and others, may satisfactorily ascertain, at any stage of the pupil's advancement, what he knows of the science—

—Which will be of some service to School Committees—not of very great to parents.

Fifth—The mechanical execution of the work is equal or superior to that of any other school-book extant, and will commend itself.

The Appletons publish it.

Sixth—The system pursued throughout the entire series, is calculated to save at least one-half the time heretofore required for the purpose, and at the same time, secure to the student *greater and permanent* results.

That is saying a great deal. Geography seems to have been taught generally nor as a science but as a collection of facts, and they not very skillfully arranged either. Miss Cornell here proposes a *system* of teaching it. It certainly promises to be of very great value.

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF WILLIAM COWPER. By Robert Southey. Vol. 7.

LIFE OF EDMUND BURKE. By James Prior. Fifth Edition, revised by the author.

DE FOE'S WORKS.—MOLL FLANDERS, AND HISTORY OF THE DEVIL. London: Henry Bohn.

THE CYROPÆDIA, AND THE HELLENICS. Translated from the Greek of Xenophon. By Revs. J. S. Watson and Henry Dale.

Bangs & Brother continue their importations of Bohn's excellent editions. Of those named above, all classical students and readers of "standard books" will most delight to lay hands on this translation of Xenophon. The attempt of the translators was to be as literal as is consistent with neatness and perspicuity—an attempt which has been eminently successful. The text followed is that of Dindorf. This constitutes the second volume of Bohn's edition of Xenophon's Works. A chronological table and full index enhance its value.

The seventh volume of Cowper's Works contains his translation of the *Iliad* entire. Four elegant steel engravings illustrate the poem. Another volume concludes the "Cowper."

Prior's Life of Burke is too well known to need more than an announcement of this cheap, yet excellent edition. A portrait and an index are given in it.

Moll Flanders made a great stir in her day. We were curious to see her story again, though, to say truth, we shall not recommend it to our young friends. Written to-day, every critic in the land would cry out for its expurgation or suppression.

The History of the Devil is one of De Foe's most famous books. It is exceedingly curious, sharp, learned and suggestive. These two form the third volume of Bohn's edition of De Foe's Works.

COUNTRY LIFE AND OTHER STORIES. By Cousin Mary; illustrated. Boston: Phillips & Sampson. New-York: J. C. Derby. pp. [illegible].

THE CATACOMBS OF ROME. Philadelphia: American Sunday School Union. With wood engravings and a colored title page. pp. [illegible].

THE CABIN BY THE WAYSIDE. A tale for the Young. By Lady Campbell. London: George Routledge & Co. pp. 184.

A PICTORIAL LIFE OF OUR SAVIOUR. By John Kitto, D. D. London: George Routledge & Co. Small 4to; pp. [illegible]. With many illustrations; gilt edged.

LITTLE FOLKS' OWN. Stories, Sketches and paragraphs designed to amuse and benefit the Young. By Mrs. L. S. Goodwin. Boston: W. P. Fetridge. pp. [illegible].

THE ROSE AND THE RING: OR, THE HISTORY OF PRINCE GIGLIO AND PRINCE BULBO. A fire-side pantomime for great and small children. By Mr. M. A. Titmarsh, (W. M. Thackeray.) New-York: Harper & Brothers. Small quarto of [illegible] pages, with [illegible] engravings of Titmarsh's own designing.

FLOWER FABLES. By Louisa Mary Alcott. Boston: George W. Briggs & Co. Illustrated.

THE SINGING BOOK FOR BOYS AND GIRLS' MEETINGS. By Wm. B. Bradbury. New-York: Ivison & Phinney.

Here is an assorted lot of books for the younger folks. *Country Life* is a pleasant story, with pretty pictures. *The Catacombs* is a good Sunday School book, and worthy a place in the Common School Libraries. Thackeray's *Rose and Ring* is a handsome book to look at, and the sketches are laughable, but the letter press does not amount to much. The others tell their own stories in their titles.

CHEMICAL ATLAS; OR, THE CHEMISTRY OF FAMILIAR OBJECTS. By Edward L. Youmans. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. Quarto, 106 pages.

Mr. Youmans has hold of a worthy idea,—that to reach the mind the shortest route is through the eye, and that what is seen as well as heard, and skillfully illustrated as well as described, will be most likely to take up its permanent residence within call of memory. In this Atlas the plan of the *Chemical Chart*, published some years ago, is carried out far more fully. It exhibits the general principles of Chemistry in a series of colored diagrams, accompanying them with explanatory essays, which make exceedingly simple to the student and interesting to all, the first principles of the science. It is because it is so irksome to master these threshold truths, that Chemistry with its beautiful laws is so little known, except generally, and by its uncouth nomenclature and more popular experiments to scholarly people. We owe thanks to Mr. Youmans for making so pleasant this thorny and desert part of the road. Teachers will especially delight to pay their dues early and place before their classes this Atlas.

The authors of *Beauties and Achievements of the Blind* purpose to travel in the South, offering their volume for sale, as a means of earning an honest livelihood. They intend to put the contents of the volume into raised print for the use of their "fellow-sufferers for lack of sight," as soon as the profits will permit.

The *American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge* for the year 1855, has appeared from the press of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and reaches us through Ivison & Phinney. It seems to be fully equal to its predecessors in accuracy and abundance of statistical information. A very valuable volume.

The Metropolitan Catholic Almanac and Laity's Directory for 1855, has been published by Lucas Brothers, of Baltimore. It form a volume of 300 pages and is full of information which is essential to the Catholic's appreciation of the state of his own Church in the United States.

Prof. Taylor Lewis, of Union College, has a work in press, of which the following is the title: *The Six Days of Creation; Or, The Scriptural Cosmology*, with the ancient idea of the plurality of Time-Worlds, in distinction from Worlds of Space.

Putnam's Portraits is the title of a small poem designed to make ridiculous those "mutual admirers," as he esteems them, whose portraits look out from the several numbers of Putnam's *Monthly*. Poorly done.

Shocking Affray—A Husband Defending his Wife's Honor.

From the Cincinnati Columbian, Jan. 15.

A distressing affair occurred in front of the National Theatre, on last Saturday evening, and as it is likely, from the circumstances under which it happened, the respectability of the young men involved, and their numerous friends, to excite a very great sensation, we have been at some trouble to procure the facts of the case. The parties to the affair were two young men, named Hiland H. Ormsbee and Thomas Jennings.

Mr. Jennings is a son of Mr. M. C. Jennings, the merchant tailor of Main-street. Mr. Ormsbee was formerly one of the chief clerks in the office of the National Telegraph. They are both young men of prepossessing manners, and have many friends.

Jennings is reputed to have been anxious for the reputation of a lady-killer, and, from the curious vanity of wishing to be thought a debauchee, is said to have been in the habit of boasting of seductions that he had accomplished. What truth there may be in this imputation we do not know.

It seems that he was acquainted with a Miss Eckert, to whom Ormsbee had been for some time paying his attentions, and whom, about four weeks ago, he (Ormsbee) married.

In conversation with some of his youthful associates, Jennings boasted that he had on one occasion got Miss Eckert (now Mrs. Ormsbee) to take a buggy-ride with him, and that he had, at some hotel in the country, effected her seduction; staid all night and returned to the city next day. These stories lost nothing by their passage from one person to another until they reached the ears of Mr. Ormsbee, who is of a highly sensitive organization, and was stung to madness by them.

The very soul of high honor and feeling, he was shocked at the imputations on the honor of his wife, and at once sought an interview with Mr. Jennings. The latter was standing by the stove in the lobby of the National Theatre at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, when Ormsbee tapped him on the shoulder and asked him to step to the door.

He did so, and as they got outside the house, Ormsbee asked him if he had boasted in public that he had seduced Miss Eckert. He smilingly replied that he had, and Ormsbee, drawing a pistol, placed it to Jennings' face and fired. The ball shattered Jennings' nose, tore his face badly and lodged in the head.

Deputy Marshal Gray was standing within a few feet of the parties when the affair occurred, and at once arrested Ormsbee, who made no resistance, and only said, "I don't care if I am hung for it; he said he seduced my wife." The wounded man was carried across the street to the Woodruff House, and the medical aid of Drs. Wood and Foster procured.

It was found that the ball, which had been of large size, had entered the left side of the upper lip, tearing and fracturing extensively the bones of the nose and face. The ball was not found, as any attempt to probe the wound was followed by strangling with blood and the occurrence of spasms. Should Jennings recover, which is hardly possible, he will be horribly mutilated.

Ormsbee was taken to the Hammond-street Station-house, where he fainted, and remained for some time in a state of insensibility. The meeting between him and his wife was deeply affecting.

Yesterday morning he was taken to the Ninth-street Station-house, where some hundreds of our most respectable citizens called yesterday to see him. Many also called at the Woodruff House to learn the condition of Mr. Jennings, who also has a host of friends, who think this distressing affair grew from indiscretion and tale-bearing rather than from dishonorable conduct on his part.

The father of Mr. Ormsbee, who resides at Springfield, was sent for immediately, and arrived last night. Messrs. Corwine, Hayes and Rogers will act as Mr. Ormsbee's attorneys. At 11 o'clock yesterday, Judge Spooner concluded that if there was a probability of Mr. Jennings' recovery, he would hold Mr. Ormsbee to bail in $5,000 bonds for his appearance to answer the charge that might be preferred against him.

At one time Mr. Jennings was supposed to be dying from strangulation, and Dr. Wood was sent for. He removed a bone from the throat of Mr. Jennings, who then became easier.

Mr. Ormsbee is still under arrest, as Judge Spooner, after a consultation with the physicians in attendance on Mr. Jennings, concluded not to accept bail. Mr. Jennings was sensible yesterday, and Dr. Wood had some hopes of his recovery.

Arrest of a Man Charged with Murder Committed Ten Years Ago—A Revived Incident in the Anti-Rent Excitement.

From the Troy Whig, Jan. [illegible].

In the Summer or early Fall of 1844, one Plumb Martin purchased of Mr. Van Rensselaer, the patroon, a farm in the town of Grafton, in this county, and soon after went on the land to cut wood.

Elijah Smith, of the same town, was employed by Martin to cart the wood from the lot in company with M., who was driving another team, with loads of wood. While thus engaged, on Thursday, the 19th of December, 1844, when near the house of Potter Mason, on the turnpike, Martin and Smith were surrounded by a party of about fifty men, disguised as Indians. They seized the horses by the bits and ordered the men to stop.

Smith resisted, and jumped off his load with an axe in his hands, which he brandished in self-defence. He was immediately seized by the "Indians," who formed a ring around. Upon his offering further resistance, one of the "Indians" drew a pistol and shot him down. Smith fell mortally wounded, and was taken to a neighboring house, where he soon after died. Previous to his being taken to the house the Indians dispersed.

The murder caused great excitement at the time throughout the State. It was thought to be the commencement of high-handed outrages secretly determined upon by the Anti-renters to attain their ends. Efforts to ferret out the man who fired the pistol led to the arrest and examination of several persons, all of whom were discharged.

The examination of the accused lasted nearly two weeks, before the Police Court of this city. The District Attorney, however, was, much against his will, finally induced to abandon efforts for the apprehension of the guilty party, as likely to prove entirely fruitless.

A personal or neighborhood quarrel has recently occurred in Grafton, the principal parties to which are Benajah Allen and Joseph A. Martin. Martin charges that Allen is the man who murdered Smith. Upon his affidavit, Justice [illegible] of Lansingburg, last week issued a warrant for the arrest of Allen.

He was brought to this city on Saturday last by officers Battershall and Wells, and lodged in jail. He is about 40 years of age. We know nothing of his "antecedents." Ex-District Attorney Lottridge has been retained as Allen's counsel.

John Jackson, the Fugitive, Declines to Leave the Country—His Prodigious Strength.

From the Boston Telegraph, Jan. 16.

The following is an extract from a private letter from a gentleman in Worcester:

"It appears to be not secret here, that John Jackson is in this city, and not in Canada. His friends advise him to remain here, if he can find work, and he is disposed to do so, being a man of Herculean strength, and not easily frightened. Besides, you know, we have taken the ground that 'Worcester is Canada to the slave.' At any rate, I have heard men express the hope, that if Buchanan is anxious for Mr. Jackson's society, he will come to Worcester and enjoy it."

This statement as to Jackson's great strength and courage, is not exaggerated. We have had a conversation with one of the firm in whose employment he was at the time of the search for him. This gentleman says that Jackson would take up a barrel of flour with his hands and shoulder it with the greatest ease. He is also exceedingly agile, having on one occasion, in the store, jumped eleven feet, from a standing position, and remained standing at the end of his leap.

☞ A Cambridge man, writing to the Cambridge *Independent* from Melbourne, says: "Twisden Hodges, who was M. P. for Rye two or three Parliaments, is keeping a public-house here; a stepson of Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, was walking the streets last week without a shoe to his foot, or a shilling in his pocket; and I can enumerate many instances of the kind. Gentlemen having left the University came to Melbourne to make a fortune, and in a few weeks are found on a heap of stones studying stone-cracking."

☞ The late M. Marrast was offered wealth and honors by Louis Napoleon. He rejected them—and died in want; true, however, to his principle and himself. Forgetting this refusal, the Emperor has bestowed a pension of 6,000 francs on Madame Marrast,—an act of grace not less honorable than it is politic.

The United States Ship Pennsylvania.—The Norfolk *Argus* states that this immense vessel is being deprived of her masts, preparatory to having a spacious roof built entirely over her decks.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

LONG ISLAND.

NEW JERSEY.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Debate in the Assembly on Mr. Headley's Resolution to Exclude Foreign-born Citizens from such Service.

In Assembly—Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Having called up his resolution, Mr. Headley said:

Mr. Speaker: In offering the resolution which has just been read, I wish, at the outset, to disclaim all intention of proscribing any class of men, or of drawing any distinction between native born and adopted citizens [illegible]

[illegible]

When the remonstrance was placed before the Secretary of the Navy, he refused, at first, to hand it to the President, till its language was modified. But they would not strike out a single word, and it went to the President.

Instead of being offended at its bold tone, he, for once, refused to call into his councils the Secretary of the Treasury, but took upon himself the responsibility of sending the fleet to sea; and what was the result? In a few weeks the thunder of the guns of the old Constitution was booming over the deep, uttering the first stern challenge to the foe, and asserting and making good the claim to equal dominion on the sea. Acting from the highest and purest motives, Mr. Gallatin came near wrecking us in that war.

The English commander and the Secretary were equally honest, and looked at things from the same stand-point. I remember that a captain of an American merchantman, who had been taken prisoner by the Guerriere, a few days before the action with the Constitution, once said to me, that as he was sitting on deck, just after the latter vessel hove in sight, the English commander looked at it long and carefully, through his glass. He then turned and asked the American captain if he could make the stranger out. "She is an American frigate," replied the latter. "It is not possible," replied the Englishman, "as he would not stand on so boldly." So thought the Secretary of the Treasury. But we all know the old frigate did stand on boldly, receiving the enemy's broadsides but returning none. She kept on her terrible way silent and stern as death, till her bows began to lap the Englishman's quarters, when suddenly she was aflame with her own broadsides, and moving on in a blaze of fire, soon left her enemy a helpless wreck on the water, proclaiming to the world how little a foreign member of an American Cabinet knew of American character. If one of the purest and best men we ever had, and best skilled in the science of Government, could peril us so by ignorance of our character, how careful we should be to trust foreigners, possessing less integrity, with our interests, especially when those interests come in collision with foreign nations and policy. Those captains knew that for every ship that went down with her flag flying, or for every one whose colors sunk in more glory than covered the victors, that for every such ship the American people would build ten; while, for a navy idle in war, they would not vote one dollar in peace. But this was what the Foreign Secretary could not and did not understand.

I have dwelt thus long on this illustration, because it presents some striking points. In the first place, it shows that this law of exclusion may be founded in something besides prejudice and bigotry; for there was no man for whose mental and moral qualities I have a higher regard, or whose memory I hold in deeper reverence than Mr. Gallatin's.

In the second place, it shows how the wisest statesmen, thoroughly qualified to rule us, perhaps, in peace, or represent us abroad in times of peace, can err, nay, naturally will err, when our country and our interests come in collision with those of European nations. From that moment he views things from an European stand-point, and magnifies one power and depreciates the other. He cannot do justice to both, and he cannot forget or relieve himself from the impressions and views that have grown with his growth and strengthened with his strength. He looks through European eyes and he cannot help it.

Again, Sir, the demand of such a law as this resolution proposes, is based in the best qualities of man. We have all repeated the lines beginning—

"Is there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own my native land?"

I think less of a man who, when the country of his birth is encompassed in the perils of war, does not feel his heart and sympathies go out to her. Would any man desire to have an Englishman, still clinging to his native country, represent us at the Court of St. James; or a Frenchman, attached to France, settle nice questions of honor between us and that country? Perhaps one replies, this is absurd; no sane President would think of appointing such a man as foreign Minister. Perhaps not; but will any one guarantee that, in any great disturbance which should involve the welfare of the great bankers of Austria—I might say of Europe—that our Minister at the Hague would not think more of their interests than of those of his adopted country? But supposing men attached to Europe were not sent as our representatives, shall we send those who have lost their all in the struggle for liberty, and are true republicans, hating the despotism they have escaped. Shall they, burning with the remembrance of their wrongs, and filled with hatred, go back where they have tasted the wormwood and the gall, and be expected to think only of our interests? If they have old quarrels to settle, old hatreds to gratify, [illegible] as we find them, if these matters do not engross them more than the welfare of their adopted country. They are the persons I fear most. [illegible]

[illegible] of present excitement. Its necessity is a settled conviction with me, growing out of years of study of the history of my country, and reflection on the probable evils that will surround it in future. So profound is this conviction, that as a citizen voting for a representative in Congress, or as a member of this Legislature voting for Senator of the United States, I will give that vote to neither one nor the other who will not promise his cordial aid to the support of the measure asked for by this resolution. These reasons, Sir, which I have after all but briefly presented, seem to me unanswerable; but will add that I have also a personal feeling on the subject.

I will confess, although it may humiliate me in the eyes of some of my friends, and bring on me the derision of my foes—yet I will confess, bad as some of them are, I prefer to have Americans represent me abroad and rule me at home. I confess that I do not wish that a Frenchman should represent me in Paris, nor a Spaniard in Spain, nor a Moor in Morocco, nor an Austrian anywhere. It was a maxim of Washington that it does not accord with the policy of the Government to bestow office, civil or military, on foreigners, to the exclusion of our own citizens. It is but a short time since that a man with this maxim of Washington labeled on his breast would have been beaten from some of the polls with bludgeons. It would have been pointed at by Americans with scorn—it would have been a badge of insult, an object of derision, and to wearing it become the hissing and by-word through the land of his birth. No matter what qualifications he might possess, acting on this maxim of Washington, he would have had the gates of office, nay, of honor, closed and bolted on him. But that time has gone by. Americans begin to breathe free and to feel free again. And although the atmosphere that surrounds this Capitol may just now be so close and stifling that men who, a few weeks ago, did breathe free and feel free, begin to feel oppressed with its poisonous influence, and are falling prostrate, one by one, yet this turbid, surcharged air shall soon be rent by the voice of the people, as the lightning rends the cloud, and under the revelations of its sudden light, those who shall be found prostrate will be left to remain prostrate still. It may be unpopular for me to say it—the sentiment coupled with language of derision and scorn may come echoed back on me in tones of increased volume and power, yet here and everywhere, I will say my country and my countrymen first and foremost, now and forever.

Desperate Encounter With Fugitives From Justice.

David Wright, indicted in Muscogee County, Georgia, for the murder of Deputy-Sheriff Robinson, sometime since escaped from the jail of that county, and proceeded to the house of another fugitive from justice named [illegible]. The two afterwards started for Pensacola, and were pursued by Mr. Robert Simons, Sheriff Munroe, and a number of citizens. On Christmas day they came in sight of the fugitives, who were traveling in a wagon. The Columbus Sentinel says:

The posse immediately surrounded the wagon. At sight of Simons, Wright attempted to get at a gun, but failing, drew a revolver and fired just as Simons was dismounting. Simons then presented a double-barrel gun and snapped a cap at Wright. Wright again fired at Simons another barrel of his revolver. Simons this time succeeded in firing the other barrel of his gun, loaded with buckshot, a few of which took effect in the lips and cheek of Wright, who made off to a thicket close by. He was headed by Mr. Munroe. Wright then fired another barrel of his revolver, the shot of which took effect in the thigh of Mr. Munroe, [illegible]

[illegible] upon him and wrenched the gun from his hands. After Wright was secured, the indignant crowd took [illegible] into the woods, tied him to a tree, and gave him fifty-nine lashes upon his back. He was then turned loose. It was with the greatest difficulty the sheriff prevented the crowd from hanging Wright on the spot. He is now in jail.

Action of the Shields Artillery, Boston.

From the Boston Transcript, Jan. 16.

The following resolutions were adopted last evening by the Shields Artillery, upon the reception of the recent official order declaring the company to be disbanded. It will be seen that the members mean the case shall undergo a legal investigation:

Whereas, By an official announcement, (General Order No. 2,) Company H, 5th Regiment of Artillery, has been declared to be disbanded, now we, the officers and members of said company, at a formal meeting, regularly called for the purpose of considering the course of action to be adopted by the company, in consequence of said order, have,

Resolved, That we will rest our cause upon the constitutional laws of the State. That we respectfully and firmly protest against the order of the Commander-in-Chief for our disbandment, as unlawful. That while we acknowledge our obligations to obey all lawful commands—and are willing to extend to our superior officers the respect due them—we still retain the right of remonstrance against any encroachments upon our rights—such as an order for our disbandment, for which the Constitution and laws furnish no warrant. And, as we believe that our said company cannot lawfully be disbanded for the causes set forth in said order—and desiring an authoritative decision upon the matter which shall govern our action.

Resolved, That our Commander, Edward Young, be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to take such action in the premises as in his judgment may seem most conducive to the honor of the company and our rights as citizens. And to this end, that he may retain counsel and assistance, and under advice do whatsoever may tend to secure a due understanding of our duties and privileges as citizen-soldiers; and the company will ratify and confirm said action in every respect, and pay from the Treasury of said company the needful expenses.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Have Pity on the Poor.—The Industrial School, under the supervision of an Association of Ladies, meets every Saturday in the Kipp's Bay M. E. Chapel, 37th-st., near 2d-av., to feed and clothe the destitute children of the adjacent avenues and streets. There is also a Sewing Circle connected with the Chapel, who clothe as fast as possible the destitute children who desire to attend the Sunday School. But with all that these associations have been able to do, there are scores of ragged and bare-footed children to be provided for. Within the last ten days more than two hundred pieces of wearing apparel have been distributed under the direction of Rev. Valentine Buck, who, in addition to his pastoral duties, is devoting his attention to the wants of the poor in that part of the City. This is, therefore, to solicit of those who have pity on the poor, half-worn garments, shoes, boots, caps and bedding, for men, women and children. Will the ladies who read this please examine their wardrobes, select what they can spare, and send them to the direction of Rev. Mr. Buck, No. 107 East 33d-st., who will attend to their careful distribution?

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

[illegible] Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—A sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and [illegible], Philadelphia.

Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agent.

Fourteenth Ward Appeal.—The Association for [illegible]

To the Liquor Dealers of New-York.—[illegible] THURSDAY EVENING [illegible] E. B. BUNCE, Chairman.

[illegible] Babylon Illustrated.—[illegible] at the Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING [illegible] Subject—Doom and Fall of Babylon. This Lecture will be illustrated with [illegible] plans and views of the Plains of Shinar. [illegible] P. M. Lecture commences at 7½. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

A Meeting of the Members and Trustees of the late Public School Society, will be held at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., on THURSDAY next, the 18th inst., at 4 P. M. A punctual and general attendance is requested.

LINUS W. STEVENS, JOHN DAVENPORT, WILLIAM P. COOLIDGE, JOSEPH CURTIS, J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Committee.

New-England Young Men's Association Lectures.—The first of the Annual Course of Lectures under the auspices of this Association, will be delivered at the Tabernacle, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN. Subject—Modern Chivalry. Also a humorous and satirical Poem, by JOHN G. SAXE, Esq., entitled The Money King. Tickets 25 cents. F. W. FISHER, M. D., President. E. W. B. OSGOOD, Secretary.

Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root.—[illegible] by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

Improvement in Dentistry.—Dr. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, near the New-York Hotel, will be pleased to exemplify the various improvements he has introduced into his profession, [illegible] adding beauty, durability, natural appearance, and great comfort [illegible] artificial teeth. Office hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

German Lectures.—The sixth of the series of lectures will be delivered by FRED. KAPP at the Mercantile Library, (into the Astor-place Opera House,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock. Subject: History of the German Settlements [illegible] and their Importance to the United States. Admission 25 cents.

Chamber of Commerce.—A Special Meeting of the Chamber will be held at the Merchants' Bank, THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 1 P. M., to consider the Report of the Committee appointed to draft a Memorial to the Legislature for the repeal of the Usury Laws. By order, EDWARD C. BOGERT, Secretary.

Masonic Notice.—The members of Eastern Star Lodge No. 227, F. & A. M., are requested to be punctual in their attendance THIS EVENING, at the Lodge Room, corner of Bleecker and Broadway. By order, SAML. D. WILSON, W. M. JOHN HANA, Secretary.

Mr. Andrew Foster's Lecture—THE AMERICAN VIEW OF RUSSIA.—The first Lecture of the course will be delivered at the Lecture Room of the Mercantile Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, [illegible], commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject, Peter the Great. Tickets 25 cents.

Ninth Anti-Slavery Lecture.—At the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 7½ o'clock, by Hon. HORACE GREELEY. Subject—Slavery and Labor. Admittance, 25 cents.

The Third Lecture by Rev. Dr. [illegible].—On The World's Indebtedness to the Church—will be delivered THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the door.

The System of Mono-chromatic Painting [illegible] taught by I. WOOD, Jr., No. 663 Broadway, [illegible]

Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—FIRST COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock. Jan. 25—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.—Trial by Jury. J. A. BUNTING, [illegible]

Napoleon Bonaparte.—Rev. JOHN LORD'S last Lecture of the Historical Course of the Brooklyn Athenæum, on Napoleon. To commence 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF EDWARD DOOLEY, [illegible] will be thankfully received by his sister MARY, [illegible]

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION [illegible]

BILLIARD TABLES.—Two good second-hand [illegible] Can be seen at No. 20 Ann-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl of the highest testimonials, as chambermaid and waitress [illegible] washing and ironing. Will take $6 a month [illegible] excellent City reference [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman [illegible] children [illegible] good references [illegible] per month. Also a competent woman for general housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country. To be seen for two days at No. 220 7th-av., near 25th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable young women, one as cook, washer, or general housework; is a good baker. The other would take a place as chambermaid or laundress; would be found a good nurse and seamstress if required. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 201 Bowery. Best of references.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced young woman, to do general housework in the City or country. Is a first-rate washer and ironer, good plain cook and baker, and would do all in her power to please her employer. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Has good reference. Please call at No. 285 Bowery for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework, in either City or country; understands good cooking, and is a good laundress. Will be found willing and obliging. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 70 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman to do the cooking and domestic bakery; can wash and iron. No objection to City or country, in a private family; can take charge of a dairy; good reference. Can be seen at No. 80 17th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., front basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable young woman as cook in a private family. Can give satisfactory references as to character and capability. Can be seen at her former employer's, No. 30 East 21st-st., from 11 to 1 o'clock this day.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced Protestant woman as chambermaid and waiter, or as cook in a small genteel family. Will be found capable in the above capacities. Good city references given. Please call for three days at No. 240 West 26th-st., between 8th and 10th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; is an excellent washer and ironer. Can give satisfactory reference as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 26 6th-av., [illegible], for two days, basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiter or seamstress and nurse. She can cut and fit children's dresses, and has the best of reference from her last place of three years and a half. Apply at No. 129 26th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl to do the housework of a small private family, or to do chamberwork, &c. Is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 180 Gold-st., New-York, third floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women—one as chambermaid, washer or to do general housework—the other to do chamberwork and fine washing. Please call at No. 25 Christopher-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter or chambermaid in a private family by a young girl who has the best reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 102 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference. Apply at No. 20 West 16th-st.

GIRL WANTED—An American, to go into the country to do general housework; she must be a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer, cleanly in her person and habits, smart and active. I do not expect to obtain for ordinary wages such as I desire, and am willing to pay the highest price paid. Address H. A. DAY, Astor House.

SERVANTS—Of all descriptions, always on hand, at No. 14 Rivington-st., particularly German girls, in every capacity, with the best of references. Employers would do well to give me a call. L. S. KREIN, Agent.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—Wanted a first-rate watchmaker, who will be constantly employed on the best work; none need apply but those who can bring the best recommendations as to capacity, &c. M. W. GALT & BRO., Washington, D. C. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane, New-York.

CLERK.—An intelligent young German Clerk wishes to find a situation, where he only expects his board, lodging and washing in return for his services, until he speaks the English language perfect. Inquire at No. 27 Amity-place, near Bleecker.

BOY WANTED.—An American, 14 to 16 years of age, to attend a retail store. He must be honest, industrious, and willing to make himself useful. To board at home. Must not live over half a mile from the Park. Address, with reference, [illegible] Lower Post-office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A widow lady, without encumbrance, wishes a situation as Housekeeper in a small family. No objection to go into the country. Address HOUSEKEEPER, [illegible] No. 10 Union-place, South Brooklyn, [illegible] Ferry.

FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME AND REGISTRY, [illegible]

1,000 AGENTS WANTED—To canvass for a [illegible] Windsor, Vt.

$5 PER DAY.—Gentlemen having a Capital of [illegible] BROWN & GORHAM, No. 8 Dey-st. [illegible] Full particulars and specimen by return mail.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manuf'ng Co., 7 Gold-st.

FARM AND OTHER LABORERS AND FEMALE DOMESTICS—May be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 22 Greenwich-st., New-York. [illegible]

JOHN YOUNG.—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 614 6th-av., corner of 36th-st. Servants in every capacity supplied from this Institution.

CIGAR MAKER WANTED.—Apply at No. 287 Bleecker-st. An American preferred.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can be genteely accommodated with pleasant and handsomely furnished rooms, in the first-class house, with modern improvements, No. 755 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Entrance No. [illegible]

BOARDING.—No. 105 Waverley-place, third door west of Washington Park. A suite of rooms on second floor, also a large front room on third floor. House first-class, with modern improvements. Also, a front basement to let to a physician.

BOARDING.—Astor-place Hotel, Nos. 733, 735 and 737 Broadway (opposite Astor-place). Families or single gentlemen will find very desirable rooms at this Hotel, with board at moderate prices.

BOARDING.—A fine parlor and bedroom can be obtained at No. 21 Clinton-place. Also, two rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING UP TOWN.—May be had at No. 47 West [illegible] a suite of apartments on first landing; also, commodious chambers for gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen. The house is of the first-class, brown stone, English basement, with all the modern improvements. References given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—May be had by a gentleman and wife [illegible] in a private family, 10 minutes' walk from South Ferry; full board. Address W., Box No. 30, Brooklyn Post-Office, post-paid.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, by calling at No. [illegible] Washington-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED—By two young gentlemen in an Episcopal family, in the vicinity of the Church of the Holy Communion. Address G. H., at this office.

LARGE PARLOR TO LET—[illegible]

RINGLETS FOR THE MILLION!—[illegible] FERDINAND G. BEENHEIM, Practical Chemist, New-York, N. Y.

GLUE.—WILLIAM B. PARSONS & CO., No. 280 Pearl-st., N. Y., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers, have in store: 110 bbls. extra white Glue, for Straw Hat Manufacturers, Gilders, &c. 100 bbls. 1st quality Buffalo Glue. 100 bbls. Glue, a prime article for Cabinet Makers' use. 125 bbls. Glue, low price, for Manufacturers' [illegible]

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP [illegible]

COUNTERFEITS.—[illegible]

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.—[illegible]

UPHOLSTERERS [illegible] WANTED [illegible]

A MEETING OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will be held at the New-York University, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock, [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS. [illegible] FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND ENTERTAINMENT OF THE YOUNG. BY JACOB ABBOTT. Embellished with numerous and beautiful Engravings. NOW READY: I. BRUNO: Or, Lessons of Fidelity, Patience, and Self-Denial taught by a Dog. II. WILLIE AND THE MORTGAGE: Showing how much may be accomplished by a Boy.

It is the design of the Publishers to render this in every way the most attractive and valuable series for the young ever offered to the public. They are confident that they have facilities for giving to it that wide circulation which will warrant them in expending upon it all the resources of typographical and illustrative art. The illustrations will be numerous and in all respects equal to those found in "Harper's Magazine." The successive numbers of the "Story Books" will embrace a variety of subjects and different styles of composition, including narratives, dialogues, descriptive essays, and entertaining stories of a character to interest and delight the youthful mind, while imparting information that will be important in subsequent life. It will be the constant aim of the Author to furnish a series of volumes adapted to family reading. [illegible] the presentation of important and interesting facts with the circulation of sound principles in taste, morals and religion, that the "Story Books" shall form a welcome and efficient aid in the work of home education. Though not intended to be of exclusively religious character, they will be so far designed to exert a moral and religious influence on the minds of the readers, as to adapt them to the use of Sabbath School Libraries.

TERMS—Each Number of "HARPER'S STORY BOOKS" will contain 160 pages in small quarto form, very beautifully illustrated, and printed on superfine calendered paper.

The Series may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents and Postmasters, or from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a Number. Subscriptions may commence with any Number.

The two Periodicals, "HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE" and "HARPER'S STORY BOOKS," will be supplied to Subscribers at Five Dollars a year, and will be published on the first day of each Month.

The Postage on "HARPER'S STORY BOOK," which must be paid quarterly in advance, is Two Cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

SHOULD BE READ BY THE MILLION.
THE CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.
BY JAMES F. W. JOHNSTON, M. A., F. R. S.
NOW READY, NO. 4.
Continuing two numbers of the English Edition, comprising
THE PERFUMES WE SMELL,
THE ODORS WE ENJOY, and
THE SMELLS WE DISLIKE.
From Tait's Magazine.

Such knowledge is calculated not only to increase our personal comforts and abridge our expenses, but to give an impetus to experiment and invention, and to lead to results of the highest importance.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

Extraordinary Sale
OF AN EXTRAORDINARY BOOK!
Third Edition Ready This Day.
MY COURTSHIP, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.
BY HENRY WIKOFF.

A true account of the author's adventures in England, Switzerland, and Italy, with MISS J. C. GAMBLE, THE AMERICAN HEIRESS.

Of all the personal confessions and autobiographical sketches that we have ever read or heard of, this is the strangest, the oddest, the most extraordinary; and, we may as well admit at once, the most intensely interesting. The book has cost us a couple of nights' sleep, and we have no doubt it has cost its author and its principal subject, a good many more. [illegible]—New-York Evening Mirror.

Orders should be addressed to J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York. For sale by Booksellers and News Agents, everywhere. Single copies, sent by mail post-paid, on receipt of price.

CASH MUSIC STORE.
MUSIC AT THE REDUCED PRICES.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park,) have in addition to the great reduction already made [illegible]

"They should find a place in every American library."—Daniel Webster.

NOW READY:
WING AND WING.
Being the fourth volume of the new and improved edition of the entire Works of J. FENIMORE COOPER, with all his latest corrections and revisions, entitled THE PEOPLE'S EDITION.

A volume will be published on the 1st and 15th of every month, until the series is completed. [illegible] superior paper, manufactured for this edition, and bound in embossed cloth, in a tasteful and uniform style. PRICE FOR EACH VOLUME $1.

The volumes that have already appeared are THE PILOT, THE BRAVO, and THE SPY. Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway. Orders executed by all the principal Booksellers.

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—At low prices. Books made to pattern; Notes, Drafts, Checks, &c.; Copying Presses; Diaries for 1855. Orders respectfully solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders.

DIARIES AND MEMORANDUM BOOK FOR 1855.—Wholesale and retail at low rates. Country dealers and peddlers supplied. M. & E. H. RUMRELL, No. 88 Fulton-st., corner of Cliff.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.	
Warranted perfect time-keepers, from	$150 to $[illegible]
COOPER WATCHES.	
Duplex and Levers from	125 to 275
INDEPENDENT SECOND,	
And Quarter Second Watches, for timing Horses	125 to 300
CHRONOMETERS.	
Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect Time-keepers	125 to 300
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES.	
Which run eight days with one winding	[illegible]
ENAMEL WATCHES.	
For ladies, some in hunting cases	25 to 100
DIAMOND WATCHES.	
For ladies, some in [illegible] cases	80 to 200
MAGIC WATCHES.	
Which change into three different watches	[illegible]
WATCHES WHICH WIND UP.	
And turn the hands without a key	80 to 140

ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES. [illegible]

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway, N. Y.

TENTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—[illegible]

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF [illegible] by CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ON EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 663 Broadway, ROGERS' celebrated APOTHEOSIS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, Painted by JAMES BURNS. Admittance [illegible]. Children under 12 years of age [illegible]. PERHAM'S GIFT TICKETS [illegible] Exhibition hours from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. [illegible]

PAUL JULIEN WILL GIVE ONE GRAND CONCERT for the benefit of the Poor, [illegible] on SATURDAY EVENING, [illegible] their valuable services: PAUL JULIEN, SIGNORINA ADELINA PATTI, [illegible]; SIGNOR ROCCO, [illegible]; SIGNOR BERNARDI, the celebrated [illegible]; [illegible] GOCKEL, the distinguished Pianist. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the principal music stores, hotels, and the door on the evening of the Concert. For particulars, see programmes.

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 Broadway.—GREAT SUCCESS of the new burlesque on the fairy opera of CINDERELLA, which will be repeated all this week. [illegible] MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, a new burlesque on LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. [illegible]

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—In consequence of the destruction of their Hall by fire, will perform EVERY EVENING, at Mechanics' Hall, NO. 472 BROADWAY. Ethiopian Minstrelsy, in connection with a burlesque Opera or Farce. N. B.—An entire change of performance Every Week. H. WOOD, GEORGE CHRISTY, Proprietors. All business transacted by H. Wood. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission, 25 cents.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—THURSDAY—Mr. Burton will appear in three of his most laughable parts—Jim Bags, Joe Bags and Mrs. Vandeplank. First night of another new piece. The farce of THE BALANCE OF COMFORT. Just arrived from London. Second night of the successful drama of OLD ADAM. The laughable piece of THE WANDERING MINSTREL; Or, MIRTH AND MUSIC. The great popular farce of THE THOUSAND MILLINERS, [illegible] —FRIDAY—The elegant Comedy of SECRETS WORTH KNOWING, [illegible]

BROADWAY THEATRE—E. A. MARSHALL Sole Lessee.—[illegible] THIS EVENING, Jan. 18, will be performed the Grand Opera and Fairy Spectacle of CINDERELLA. Prince Felix, Mr. W. Harrison; Cinderella, Miss L. Pyne. To conclude with the Farce of THE IRISH TUTOR.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee. [illegible] THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) Jan. 18, [illegible] E. SANDS & CO.'S [illegible] the drama of the SLEDGE DRIVER [illegible]. To conclude with last act of ROBERT MACAIRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—[illegible] NIGHT AND MORNING. [illegible] To conclude with the Farce of A LADY AND GENTLEMAN [illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—GRAND ANNUAL POULTRY SHOW [illegible] MOST UNIQUE AND EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY of Domestic Fowls [illegible] THURSDAY EVENING, [illegible] at 7½ o'clock, Mr. JOHN R. SCOTT, [illegible] the character of WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, TWO PRETTY PEICES. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, half price.

DONALDSON'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE, Hope Chapel, [illegible] Broadway.—Open EVERY NIGHT [illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—[illegible]

ROMAN GALLERY [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—[illegible]

GREAT BARGAINS—[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD—[illegible]

LOST—[illegible]

$3,000 REWARD.—[illegible]

$25 REWARD.—Lost, [illegible] gold lever Watch, [illegible]

$10 REWARD.—LOST—[illegible] GOLD GENEVA HUNTING WATCH [illegible]

EXPRESS DRIVER'S BOOK LOST, [illegible] REWARD.—[illegible] ADAMS & CO.

LOST.—[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS—NOTICE.—[illegible]

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A SAFE INVESTMENT [illegible]

A RARE CHANCE FOR A BAKER—BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE.—[illegible]

PARTNER WANTED.—A competent person wanted as partner in a weekly business newspaper, published in this City. It has been issued for four years, and has a very large advertising patronage and fair subscription list. Capital required, from $1,500 to $2,000. Address A. L. D., Times Office.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—A person who understands the business thoroughly, and having a capital of $10,000, wants a partner with $10,000, to join him in purchasing one of the best hotels in this country. [illegible] Address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

BOOKSTORE AND BINDERY FOR SALE.—[illegible]

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted, [illegible] Apply at No. 317 Bowery, New-York.

MY WHISKERS HAVE GROWN [illegible] your ONGUENT. [illegible]

"Help" and Country Situations.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

[illegible]

If our better half is so unguarded as to hint to Bridget that her knowledge and her wages are quite at variance, what is the actual result? Off goes Bridget—claiming her month's wages, (though she has not been in the house perhaps a week,) and uttering as much impudence as she is capable of or dares to.

This is no fancy sketch, Mr. Editor. Any housekeeper can attest to its reality, and I can assure you that in this section of the country many of our housewives are becoming genuine advocates of "Know-Nothing" principles with regard to "aliens in office."

I say, with "Farmer," if these girls will accept moderate wages; submit to be taught what they do not know; appreciate a good home, with plenty to eat and drink; and show some respect to their employers, there would not be so many of them thronging the Intelligence offices, which many of our wise housekeepers now shun like pest-houses. House-wages should decline. Our domestics can buy their calicoes and muslins for half what they could a year or two ago, while it costs twice the sum to keep and board them that it has in former years. They should know this and realize it, and feel that, if some among them are worth what they call "good wages," a large proportion are not deserving more than half the sum, until they have been instructed and profited by it.

The same principle will apply to men who seek the situations of hostlers, gardeners, farmers, &c., &c. Good, efficient help deserve good wages, and vice versa. All housekeepers and employers, both in town and country, will accord this.

Yours, &c., DUCHESS.

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 17—5 P. M.

The Dry Goods business exhibits very few signs of life. [illegible]

[illegible]

Markets.....Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—There is a limited business being done in Pearls at $7 [illegible], and in Pots at $6 [illegible] ₰ 100 lbs. The stock continues light.

BOOTS AND SHOES—[illegible]

BREAD—[illegible]

CANDLES—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

COCOA—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

COPPER—[illegible]

CORDAGE—[illegible]

COTTON—Pending the arrival of the steamer, now overdue from Europe, the market is quiet, yet prices are firm. [illegible]

Ordinary	[illegible]	7¼
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]	10
Fair	[illegible]	11

FEATHERS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible] The day's sales do not exceed 4,500 bbls. We quote: [illegible]

FRUIT—This day's sales include 150 boxes Layer Raisins [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat is still very scarce and inactive, owing to the disagreement of parties regarding prices. [illegible]

GUANO—Peruvian is abundant and is selling, in moderate quantities, within the annexed range: [illegible]

HAY—River is less active, but is firmer at $1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use ₰ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There is still a very quiet and languid feeling apparent in this line. No sales to report. Prices nominal.

HIDES—A better inquiry has existed since our last at very full rates, [illegible]

HOPS—The market is inactive but steady [illegible]

IRON—Scotch Pig is quiet and languid [illegible]

LATHS—Eastern attract less attention, and are now not worth over $1 50, cash, ₰ M.

LEAD—is dull, [illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

LIME—Remains as previously reported.

LUMBER—The demand is pretty brisk, but the supply of all kinds is ample, and prices are unaffected by the comparative animation in the business.

MOLASSES—The market is poorly supported, and is quiet. [illegible]

NAILS—Cut are in moderate supply and demand, [illegible] Other kinds are unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and drooping, [illegible]

OIL CAKE—Thin Oblong is dull and heavy, at $44 for City and $40 for Country, cash, ₰ ton.

OILS—We can notice nothing new in Whale, Sperm, or Olive. [illegible]

PLASTER—Nova Scotia is quiet, and nominally quoted [illegible]

POTATOES—The supply is still quite ample and in excess of the demand, which gives buyers the advantage. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork is less sought after and is rather easier. [illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SALT—Favors buyers, being in fair stock and limited demand, [illegible]

SOAP—There have been 150 bxs. Castile obtained [illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SUGAR—We have heard of no further important operations in Cuba or New-Orleans, [illegible]

TALLOW—Prime is less active, and is rather languid [illegible]

TEAS—Attract a little more attention at former quotations.

TIN—There is not much doing in this line, [illegible] The stock is moderate.

TOBACCO—Continues quiet, but firm. [illegible]

WHISKY—Still tends downwards. [illegible]

WOOL—The market continues inactive and unsettled. The demand from all quarters is very limited, and as the supplies are increasing, even though in a slow manner, the tendency of prices is still in favor of buyers. The past week's transactions have been very small, and quotations are nominally the same.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include [illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET—JAN. 17.

[illegible]

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

For the past week at all the principal markets mentioned above:

Beeves	2,240	Swine	4,347
Veals	301	Milk Cows	150
Sheep and Lambs	11,502		

BEEVES.

There is a marked improvement at the market, to-day, compared with last Wednesday, there being only 834 at Bull's Head, which is a decrease of over one-half, and the smallest number for the past year; consequently the seller has had a most decided advantage. [illegible]

[illegible]

MILK COWS.

The receipts are considerably smaller this week, with little alteration as to condition. [illegible]

VEAL CALVES.

We have nothing new to notice regarding this kind of meat; [illegible]

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The better feeling in our market so apparent at the date of our last, has continued during the week, aided by a more favorable state of weather. [illegible]

139 Sheep & Lambs	$579 00	64 Sheep & Lambs	$191 00
129 Sheep & Lambs	367 00	33 Sheep & Lambs	103 50
101 Sheep & Lambs	364 62	10 Extra Sheep	81 00
74 Sheep & Lambs	218 50	10 Sheep	55 00
109 Sheep & Lambs	409 75		
Total	671	Value	$2,730 97

SWINE.

The difficulties at Erie has had the effect of retarding supplies for the moment, [illegible]

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE.—BUCKLEY T. BENTON retires this day from the firm of EATON, TARBOX, BENTON & CO., [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.—[illegible] FREDERICK CLARKSON. WILLIAM CLARKSON.

$2,500.—COPARTNERSHIP.—[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.—[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING—TERMS REDUCED! [illegible]

PUPILS WANTED.—[illegible]

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—[illegible]

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, [illegible] CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST—[illegible]

THE SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL—[illegible]

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, [illegible]

BROOKLYN.—[illegible] WILSON'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING. [illegible]

INSURANCE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—[illegible] WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible] GEO. S. FOX, President.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. [illegible] RICHARD VARICK, President.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—[illegible] CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, with a large surplus. [illegible] JAMES W. OTIS, President.

REMOVAL.—The PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have removed their New-York Branch Office to No. 64 Wall-st. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—Intend applying to the Legislature for liberty to increase their capital.

COAL.

FLOUR, COAL, BREAD.—[illegible]

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered at the following prices: [illegible] JAMES MOORE.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.—[illegible] For further particulars, apply to HOSEA BIRDSELL, No. 91 West-st., New-York.

THE STEAMBOAT SPLENDID FOR SALE.—[illegible]

WILLIAM DUER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, San Francisco, California.

COMPLAINT BOOK.—[illegible]

COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &C., EXTERMINATOR DEPOT [illegible]

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible]

HOUSES FOR SALE.—[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible]

HOUSES FOR SALE.—[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

SIX FINE DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPERTY OR STOCKS.—[illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—[illegible] HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—[illegible] JOHN PHILLIPS, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—[illegible]

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—[illegible]

DESIRABLE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—[illegible]

TO PHYSICIANS.—FOR SALE.—[illegible]

FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—[illegible]

FARM FOR SALE.—[illegible] D. VAN NOSTRAND, Bookseller, No. 192 Broadway, up stairs.

LOTS FOR SALE.—[illegible] J. H. PRENTICE, No. [illegible] Water-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A DWELLING HOUSE, OR LOTS IN THIS CITY.—[illegible]

LOTS FOR SALE.—[illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR A FARM [illegible]

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—[illegible]

LOTS FOR SALE.—[illegible]

TWO BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—[illegible]

CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—[illegible]

LATHE FOR SALE.—[illegible] BRAINARD & RICE, No. [illegible] Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS [illegible]

ATTENTION.—[illegible] LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—[illegible]

A VERY SUPERIOR [illegible]

PIANO-FORTES.—[illegible]

TO LET.

HOUSE TO RENT IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—[illegible]

HOUSES TO LET.—[illegible] J. H. PRENTICE, No. [illegible] Water-st., New-York.

TO MERCHANTS, LAWYERS AND ARTISTS.—[illegible]

TEMPERANCE HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible]

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—[illegible]

BUILDING TO LET OR LEASE.—[illegible]

OFFICES TO LET IN WALL-ST.—[illegible]

OFFICES TO LET.—[illegible]

STORES OR WAREHOUSES TO LET.—[illegible]

STORE ON BROADWAY TO LET.—[illegible]

STORE TO LET.—[illegible]

SHOPS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET.—[illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, [illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET.—[illegible]

MEDICAL.

DR. M. B. LA CROIX'S PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

[illegible]

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. [illegible]

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—[illegible]

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND.—[illegible]

DR. CORBETT, [illegible]

MEDICAL OFFICE.—[illegible]

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—[illegible]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—[illegible]

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—[illegible]

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—[illegible]

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, January 18, 1855.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Jan. 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible]

[illegible]

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of First Class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, [illegible]

Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., MAGNIFICENT SALE OF CUSTOM MADE CABINET FURNITURE, [illegible]

Also, to pay advances, several South American horse hair mattresses, eight French plate oval and mantel mirrors, two [illegible] French plate pier do., seven choice oil paintings, including one French piece by Nichols.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 18 and 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st. Large sale of rich Fancy Goods. [illegible]

This invoice is to be sold without limit to the highest bidder.

[illegible]

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—TO-MORROW (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 35 Nassau-st. [illegible]

Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ENGINE, BOILERS, SUGAR MACHINERY, &c. [illegible]

STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, SCREW POWER [illegible]

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW, Friday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 37 Howard-st., near Broadway, [illegible]

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell at auction on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, [illegible]

E. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & BUCK.—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 16 Maiden-lane.—Furniture, [illegible]

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.

COAL YARD.—No. [illegible] by E. COMBS, at auction, by order of the Assignee, on the premises, on FRIDAY, Jan. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M. [illegible] F. J. PETER, Assignee.

E. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & BUCK.—THIS DAY, Wednesday, Jan. 17, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 16 Maiden-lane. Oil Paintings.—A fine collection of old and modern oil paintings, [illegible] will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

W. J. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

W. J. SHIRLEY.—Will sell at the store, No. 187 Fulton, opposite Dutch-st., on THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, a general assortment of common earthenware, china and glass, [illegible]

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 339 Broadway, (up stairs.)—FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, Auction Sale of a large and interesting collection of miscellaneous Books, English and American. Also, a number of fine Engravings, and a lot of staple and fancy Stationery. To commence at 7 o'clock.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, LIQUORS, TEAS, CIGARS.—FRIDAY, Jan. 19, [illegible]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, AND BLACK WALNUT FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible]

TO THE PUBLIC.—For sale at Auction, [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—STEAMBOAT [illegible]

THOMAS KILEY, Trustee, &c.

THE NATIONAL RACE-COURSE, NEWTOWN, L. I.—Will be sold at auction THIS DAY, at the Jamaica Hotel, in the village of Jamaica, at 1 o'clock P. M., under the foreclosure of the mortgage given by W. W. Boyden to Daniel B. Taylor, to secure a part of the purchase money of the land. Sale positive, under the order of the Supreme Court.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 48 Pine-st., corner William.—FRIDAY, Jan. 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.—Large sale of valuable coal stock.

1,382 shares of the Mahoney and Shamokin Improvement Co.—$50 each.

1,462 shares Treverton and Susquehanna Railroad Co.—$50 each.

404 shares Northumberland and Union Counties Land Association.—$50 each.

[illegible]

Terms of sale 10 per cent. day of sale, the balance next day.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the shareholders in cash and scrip.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid depositors on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1855. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

N. B.—Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 18th of January will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.

WILLIAM H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1855.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto of $500 and under, and upon all sums above $500 entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after the 15th instant. All interest not called for will be added to the principal of the depositors.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

WM. MANDEVILLE, President.

W. R. VERMILYE, JOHN RANDALL, } Secretaries.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1855.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount, will be paid on and after the 15th day of January, at the Banking Room, No. 257 Broadway. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st of January. The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CIN. R. R. COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 12, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the Road for the past six months, [illegible]

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of [illegible]

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE BY-LAWS, the Trustees have directed an interest to be paid to the depositors, [illegible]

J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 31st December, as follows: [illegible]

P. PERIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1855.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Dec. 21, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on all sums over that amount, payable on and after the 22d day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES F. HALSEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, [illegible]

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office, No. 50 Wall-st., on and after the 8th inst.—the transfer book closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 3 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum, payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 19 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday the 13th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1855.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. By order ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 9, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed until date. JAS. E. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 4, 1855.

BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable at their office on the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of January to Feb. 1. S. H. CONGER, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK.—New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Bank has this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 12th inst., inclusive. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, [illegible] COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1855.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Propose to sell Three Millions of Dollars of their Free Land Bonds, secured by 250,000 acres of their Lands situated within the State of Illinois. These lands lie on both sides of the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and are valued at $4,000,000. These Bonds are the first and only lien upon said lands.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of March and September, in the City of New-York. The principal is payable on the 1st of September, 1860, in said City.

The Bonds will be received as cash at par, in payment for these lands, if the purchaser so elect, at the time of making the purchase. The lands will be sold forthwith, and the proceeds of the sales deposited in some safe moneyed institution by the Trustees, and applied to the purchase of the Bonds, at the market price, so long as they can be bought at par or under.

The Company further offer to the subscribers to this loan the option to subscribe for twenty-one thousand shares of the stock, on or before the first day of January 1858, by paying the assessments which shall have been levied upon the stock of the Company prior to that date. The stock to be issued in the proportion of seven shares to each bond of one thousand dollars.

The interest on the bonds to be adjusted at the day of payment of the respective installments.

Any obligation of the Company maturing within 30 days of the periods at which the installments become due, will be received on account thereof, deducting interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The company having already received subscriptions for $900,000 of these Bonds at seventy per cent., and reserved $1,000,000 for their Stock and Bondholders in Europe, will receive subscriptions at the same rate per cent. for the balance, at their Office, No. 50 Wall-st., until the 25th day of January instant.

The payments for subscriptions will be received in installments, as follows:

10 per cent. on the 27th inst.
10 per cent. on the 10th February next.
10 per cent. on the 10th March next.
10 per cent. on the 10th April next.
10 per cent. on the 10th August next.
10 per cent. on the 10th September next.
10 per cent. on the 10th October next.
10 per cent. on the 10th November next.

Subscribers may at any time previous to the maturity of the final installments, pay the whole or any portion of the installments due, and receive Bonds for the same.

Five per cent. of the amount subscribed will be retained until the payment of the last installment.

A full report of the prospects and finances of the Company has just been published, for which, and further information respecting the proposed loan, application may be made at the office of the Company. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1855.

LOAN OF $500,000.—The Board of Managers of this Company, in pursuance of the unanimous action of the Stockholders at their late Annual Meeting, have resolved to issue the Seven Per Cent. Convertible Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of $500,000, in sums of $1,000 and $500 each, having twenty years to run—the privilege of converting into stock being limited to April 1, 1860—with an ample sinking fund provided for the payment of said Bonds at their maturity. These Bonds are now offered to the Stockholders in proportion to the amount of stock held by them respectively on the 1st day of January, inst., upon terms which will be made known at the Office of the Company.

Stockholders residing in the City of New-York are requested to elect to take their pro rata on or before Saturday the 27th inst., by notice to the undersigned; and those residing elsewhere will be expected to elect, by letter, immediately upon the receipt of notice.

The first installment of 20 per cent. will be required on the 1st day of February next, and the balance in monthly installments thereafter of 10 per cent. each.

Such of the Bonds as may not be taken by the Stockholders within the time above named, will be disposed of under the direction of the Finance Committee, at not less than the price originally fixed for the same.

By order. WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' BANK, BURLINGTON, VT., Jan. 10, 1855.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF BURLINGTON.—For several months past, Mr. John Thompson, a broker in New-York, who publishes a bank note reporter, has most unjustly assailed this institution, for which he has been prosecuted for libel.

Although these attacks were unfounded, and greatly injurious to the Bank, no suit would probably have been instituted, if its officers had been fully convinced that Mr. Thompson was acting in good faith in the matter. He has repeated his attack in his Reporter the 6th January, inst., in an article which is grossly untrue, and he may, perhaps, continue his assaults, with the hope of influencing the suit now pending against him.

Under these circumstances, we deem it due to the public, as well as to ourselves, to say that this Bank is perfectly sound beyond all question, and that it has at all times redeemed its circulation promptly both at its own counter and at the Suffolk Bank, at Boston, where it is the practice of the New-England Banks to make their redemptions, and the public may rest assured that it will continue promptly so to do.

HENRY P. HICKOK, President.

W. L. STRONG, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE EMPIRE CITY BANK, having made an assignment of all its property and effects to the undersigned for the payment of its creditors without preference, all persons having claims against the said Bank are requested to present the same for settlement to the undersigned at their office, corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st.; and all persons indebted to said Bank, are required to make payment thereof to the undersigned at the same place.

SMITH BARKER, JAMES CONNER, CHARLES S. TAPPEN, } Assignees.

Dated Jan. 12, 1855.

NOTICE.—The arrangements under which the undersigned is honoring the drafts of Messrs. PAGE, BACON & CO. are believed to be such as will ensure the payment of all that may have been drawn on their several correspondents in the Atlantic States. But as the requisite advices may not have reached their several agents, the undersigned requests that in case of the protest of any of the drafts of Messrs. PAGE, BACON & CO., they should be presented to him at the Bank of America, in the City.

DAVID HOADLEY, Assignee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 22, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of the Company are now to be obtained at [illegible]

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN PIANO-FORTE COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the above Company will be held at their Room, No. 361 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7 o'clock. Business of importance, requiring a full and prompt attendance.

By order of the Committee,
B. J. HATHAWAY.
J. W. WESTON.
S. F. BALL.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—GREEN & SEWELL, No. 20 Wall-st. Uncurrent money, checks and drafts on other cities, and certificates of deposit bought at the lowest market rates. Collections made everywhere throughout the United States and Canadas, at a low rate and with promptness. Business paper and loans of every description negotiated.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1854.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY.—The stock of this Company has been apportioned, the subscribers entitled thereto, can pay the balance of the first installment and receive scrip certificates, if applied for on or before the 20th inst., at the office, No. 8 Gilsey Buildings, corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-sts.

THOMAS W. JAMES, Secretary of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 5, next, at the office of the Company, No. 58 Bowery, from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from 15th instant until after the election. By order

PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHOENIX MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF VIRGINIA are informed that a circular has been sent to all those whose address could be ascertained; those who have not received it, can obtain the same by applying at No. 13 Broadway, second story, room No. 6, between 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Scrip Stock of the MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY is required to be paid at their office, No. 80 4th-av., on the 1st of February next. By order of the Board. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Sight Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany, for large and small sums, can at all times be obtained on application to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, or Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1855.—NOTICE TO CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE ATLAS BANK, Clymer, having expired, notice is hereby given, that a final dividend of eleven (11) per cent. is hereby declared upon the unpaid balances of the outstanding certificates given for the redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation, properly endorsed, at this Department, if presented within six months from the date of this notice; and not otherwise. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st. [illegible] Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The Funds of this Institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in Bonds of this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PHELPS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 310 4th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 18th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. By order ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 11, 1854.

RAILROADS.

OPENING OF THE MAIN LINE AND GALENA BRANCH OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—New and expeditious route from Cairo to Galena, and from Cairo to Chicago, without change of cars. Through Line to Saint Louis, all the way by Railroad.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 28, 1854.

On and after MONDAY, the 1st day of January, 1855, through Passenger and Freight Trains of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will leave Cairo for Chicago, and Chicago for Cairo, morning and evening; connecting, [illegible]

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, regular Passenger and Freight Trains will commence running over the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving Galena morning and evening, [illegible]

[illegible]

Passengers from the South, bound to St. Louis, can take the cars at Cairo, avoid the delays and dangers of navigation above that point, and reach their destination from 15 to 24 hours quicker than by the river.

Passengers going South are assured, that at and below Cairo, the navigation of the Mississippi River is never interrupted by ice or low water, and first-class steamers will always be in readiness to take passengers and freight down the river.

Arrangements have been made for ample [illegible] freight accommodations at Cairo, and the road has a full and superior equipment ready for business.

For information, apply either to GEORGE WATSON, Division Superintendent, Centralia; JOHN B. WYMAN, Division Superintendent, Amboy; or at the office of the Company, in Chicago, of R. B. MASON, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express.......... 9:15 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express.......... 10:05 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (260 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER, (Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles,) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 14 HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, running through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton and the traveling public will at once see the important advantages of this

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS

over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packets to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M. New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—[illegible] A. M. Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—2:30 P. M. Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M. Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—6:25 P. M. Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 29, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M. for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. [illegible]

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—[illegible]

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. [illegible]

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M.; arrive at Troy 12 M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; reach Rutland at 4 P. M.; Burlington 6:40; St. Albans 7:40; lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 6 A. M. and 12 M., and Rutland 6:30, lodge, leave at 6 A. M., arrive Burlington 6:30; leave at 10:45 A. M., for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; [illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy, thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare, $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare, $1.50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare, $1.75.

HOTELS.

HOTEL LEASE, FURNITURE AND GOOD WILL FOR SALE.—For 8 years to run. Located in a central position down town, now doing a first-rate business. About $12,000 will be required for this purchase. Part of the amount can remain on mortgage. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank building, Pine-st.

MANSION HOUSE.—Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.

EDWIN B. YALE.

COLLINS HOTEL.—Will let, with board, on most reasonable terms, three large parlors with bed-rooms, gas and croton water for families; and several single rooms, with or without board. Apply at above House foot Canal-st.

MUSEUM HOTEL.—No. 22 Ann-st., a few doors from Broadway. Furnished Rooms to let by the night or week. Single rooms, 25 cents. Open all night.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ISAAC PARKER, MARSHALL P. WILDER, EZRA FARNSWORTH, SAMUEL B. RINDGE and FRANCIS J. PARKER against JOHN W. BLODGET, SAWYER B. STONE, JOHN C. BUNDY, WATSON GORE, Junior, ASA GOODNOW and THADDEUS S. MANDELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. on serv.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of One Thousand Dollars, with interest from the 24th day of December, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854. BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ja11-law6wTh

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1855.—Dated Jan. 10, 1855.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—For the City and County of New-York.—THOMAS C. DURANT and HENRY C. CRANE, Assignees of GEORGE T. RODMAN, against JOHN F. RODMAN and MARY ELIZA, his wife.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York, at his office in said City, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 12 Chambers-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1855.

DENNIS McMAHON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 12 Chambers-st.

j16-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIPHALET CHICHESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of CUMMINGS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, No. 19 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 9, 1854.

JOHN J. FIELD, SUSAN CHICHESTER, } Administrators.

au10-law6mTh*

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing the Line are:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible] BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

[illegible]

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston.......... Wednesday, Jan. 24
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.......... Wednesday, Jan. 31
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston.......... Wednesday, Feb. 14

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. Higgins, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock M., from pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN.

In first cabin, main saloon.......... $130
In first cabin, lower saloon.......... 110
In second cabin.......... 60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All Letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Feb. 24.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,000 tons burden,) Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, connecting with the favorite steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half-ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will commence receiving freight on MONDAY, Jan. 22, and sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connolly & Co., will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail FRIDAY, Feb. 9. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, [illegible] Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 4 o'clock, P. M., [illegible] Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—Westchester County.—ARMAND L. [illegible] Summons for relief. [illegible]

WM. VERVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 162 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, on the 11th day of October, 1854. [illegible]

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—HOSEA WEBSTER, Plaintiff, against GARRET C. SCHOONMAKER and HANNAH ANN his wife, MARY VAN VELSOR, LEWIS K. OSBORN and JOHN DOUGLASS, Defendants.—Summons in Mortgage Case.—To LEWIS K. OSBORN, one of the Defendants.—Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this Court, which was filed in Kings County Clerk's Office on the [illegible] day of June, 1854, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my Office, No. 241 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 29, 1854.

JOHN P. ROLFE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 241 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

d14-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. MARSTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 1 Columbia-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 13, 1854.

GABRIEL VANN COTE, Administrator.

d14-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEVI SCRIBNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, ARCHIBALD L. HYATT, at No. 180 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 12, 1854.

E. GAY SCRIBNER, ARCHIBALD L. HYATT, JAMES BARCMORE, } Administrators.

o12-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of WM. FORSYTH, No. 177 Franklin-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1854.

MARY FORSYTH, Administratrix.
WM. FORSYTH, Administrator.

au31-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRADY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 12, 1854.

ANN BRADY, Administratrix.

jy13-law6mTh* JAMES BRADY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM STORE, late doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 16 Charlton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February, 1855.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1854. GEORGE PAULDING, One of the Administrators.

jy18-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON G. PHELPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of ANSON G. PHELPS, No. 21 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 5, 1854.

OLIVIA PHELPS, Executrix.

jy6-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE S. WAITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence in 137th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 22, 1854.

MARIA E. WAITE, Administratrix.

au24-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GWYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Peter A. H. Jackson, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 19, 1854.

CHRISTOPHER GWYER, Administrator.

d22-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. LEARY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 183 Front-st., Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated, December 28, 1854.

HANNAH LEARY, Executrix.

j4-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL H. VAN WINKLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 129 West 16th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1854. NANCY VAN WINKLE, Administratrix.

au3-law6mTh*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THIRD-STREET, [illegible]

PATRICK KELLY,
MICHAEL A. BEEN,
ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF A PUBLIC SQUARE, KNOWN AS HAMILTON SQUARE, [illegible]

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr.,
JOHN A. WEEKS,
JOSEPH S. YORK, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THE PARK OF FIRST-AVENUE, [illegible]

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
GEORGE H. PURSER,
WM. SINCLAIR, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET, from river to river, [illegible]

ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—For the City and County of New-York.—[illegible]—DENNIS McMAHON, Jr., Administrator, with the will annexed, [illegible] against WILLIAM OKELL, [illegible] HIRAM JOHNSON and [illegible] SETH EMORY, his wife, CATHARINE SAGE, JAMES JOTHAM BECKETT, FRANCES C. JOHNSON, MARIA [illegible] ELIZABETH EMORY, his wife, CATHARINE SAGE, JAMES JOTHAM BECKETT and FRANCES C. JOHNSON, defendants.—[illegible]

New-York, Dec. 8, 1854.

D. McMAHON, Jr., Plaintiff in person.

To each of the last named defendants: Please take notice that the complaint referred to in the foregoing summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1854.—Dated New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1854.

j4-law6wTh D. McMAHON, Jr., Plaintiff in person.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN H. WRIGHT, EPHRAIM P. WHITMAN and EBEN WRIGHT, against JOHN W. BLODGET, SAWYER B. STONE, JOHN C. BUNDY, WATSON GORE, Jr., ASA GOODNOW, and THADDEUS S. MANDELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and [illegible] besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1855.—Dated Jan. 10, 1855.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ja11-law6wTh

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, late the widow of LEWIS BRUNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, [illegible]

ANNA C. BRUNER, Late widow of Lewis Bruner.

Jan. 18, 1855.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM VAN SICKLEN, late of the town of New-Lots, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of C. J. & C. Lowrey, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of July next.—Dated Dec. 28, 1854.

JOHN W. VAN SICKLEN,
ALBERT H. VAN SICKLEN,
PHEBE VAN SICKLEN, } Executors.

j4-law6mTh*

New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The Union of this morning says that Mr. SOULE was recalled from Spain at his own request.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

[illegible] JOHN FRAZER's Administrator, appellant, vs. [illegible] WATERS, et al. Argument was [illegible] by PHILLIPS, for Appellant, and by [illegible] JOHNSON, and R. JOHNSON, Jr., for Appellees.

United States Senator for Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

A Legislative caucus of the friends of General WILSON was held this afternoon, and the meeting [illegible] a decidedly stormy one. A motion was made to nominate JOHN G. PALFREY in place of General WILSON, and the caucus broke up in confusion. The opponents of General WILSON also held a caucus which was largely attended, and the [illegible] it is reported, were marked by great [illegible] of feeling.

The Missouri Legislature and the United States Senatorship.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The Legislature of Missouri, in joint session at Jefferson City, on the 15th inst., again balloted for a United States Senator, with the following result: DONIPHAN, 60; ATCHISON, 52; BENTON, 26; SCOTT, 1; WILSON, 1. They then adjourned to Thursday, the 25th inst.

The Whigs in caucus determined to stand by Colonel DONIPHAN.

Adjournment of the Southern Convention—News from Texas and Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The Southern Commercial Convention finally adjourned last night, subject to the call of the Committee of Arrangements.

We are in receipt of Galveston dates to the 14th instant, by which we learn that the Texas Rangers were all mustered for the service of the United States.

A Mexican paper announces the organization of a [illegible] party in Texas, designed to operate against the department of Coahuila. Preparations [illegible].

Fire and Loss of Life in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

A fire broke out early this morning in the lower part of a boarding-house on Chestnut near Broad-street, and as Mr. ALEXANDER BOWMAN, of Hagerstown, Md., a student of medicine, was hurrying down stairs he lost his way, and was subsequently discovered in the basement, so terribly burned that he died shortly afterwards at the hospital. Another [illegible] from one of the upper windows, but escaped with slight injury.

The boarding-house was kept by a Mrs. [illegible] on a visit to New-York, and was set fire to on New-Year's night. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary last night, also, [illegible] have been arrested on suspicion. The Coroner is now investigating the matter.

Failures at Louisville and New-Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

[illegible] commission merchants of this city, failed yesterday. The amount of their liabilities has not been made public.

Private advices from New-Orleans report the failures of PECKET, MCMURDOUGH & Co., Bankers, and [illegible] & DONNEGAN, cotton dealers.

Heavy Failures in St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Private dispatches from St. Louis convey to us the information of the further failure of three heavy banking-houses in that city.

Eastern Exchange has declined to 1 per cent. premium.

Highway Robbery.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

A man named PHILIP YOUNG, from Thorold, C. W., was robbed this morning of $600, by two men who are thought to belong to the Canadian gang of robbers. One presented a pistol and the other relieved Mr. Y. of the money.

Appointment of a Police Justice for New-York.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Governor CLARK has appointed GEORGE M. PEARCY Police Justice in New-York, vice SIDNEY H. STUART, elected City Judge.

Departure of the Asia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The Cunard steamship Asia sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, with ninety-four passengers for Liverpool and nineteen for Halifax, but no specie.

Nonarrival of the Southern Mails.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

We have received no mail here today south of Washington.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The steamship Augusta has arrived here in fifty-[illegible] hours from New-York. All well.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The money market is dull at previous rates.

Weather Reports.

CALAIS, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Weather very pleasant. Thermometer at zero.

[illegible], Me., Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Mild, but overcast. Wind northwest.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Cloudy and cold. Wind at northeast.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Cloudy; wind northeast. Thermometer 14° above zero.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Jan. 17—8 A. M.

Weather cloudy, with indications of snow. Two inches fell yesterday.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Cloudy. Thermometer 12° above zero. Some snow yesterday.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Thermometer 14° above zero. Snow to a depth of two inches here yesterday.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Cloudy. Thermometer 20° above zero. Two inches of snow last night.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Snow to the depth of one inch fell last night. The storm recommenced to-day, and it is now snowing heavily.

DEFINITION.—SIDNEY SMITH's definition of the Popish Ritual: Postures and imposture, flections and genuflections, bowing to the right, courtesying to the left, and an immense amount of man milli-nery.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] BARNUM'S.—The morning is the best time for visiting this superb exhibition [illegible] the Show is, in every [illegible] Friday morning, and the [illegible] Saturday.

THE PRESS.

BIRTHDAY OF FRANKLIN.

Anniversary of the N. Y. Typographical Society.

Addresses of E. A. West, Esq., Hon. James Brooks and Col. Thomas B. Thorpe.

The 149th anniversary of the birthday of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the patriot, philosopher and printer, was celebrated at the Tabernacle last evening, under the auspices of the New-York Typographical Society, with appropriate ceremonies. At an early hour in the evening every available seat in the Tabernacle was occupied, and when the hour for the commencement of the ceremonies had arrived, several hundred persons were standing in the aisles and in the rear of the stage. There were not less than four thousand persons present on the occasion.

At 7½ o'clock, Mr. FRANCIS A. TEAL, Esq., President of the Typographical Society, appeared on the stand accompanied by his Honor the Mayor, the orators of the evening PETER COOPER, Esq., Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, and the Vice Presidents of the Society.

Mr. TEAL introduced to the assemblage Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of New-York, who was to preside on the occasion.

His Honor Mayor WOOD then arose, amid loud and reiterated applause, and said:

I feel highly honored for having been selected as the presiding officer on this occasion—an occasion which must certainly strike us as exceedingly interesting, called together as we are to do honor to the memory of one of the first of American patriots, as he was the first of modern practical philosophers, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. (Applause.) There is another object, ladies and gentlemen, which I hope you will also appreciate, which is to aid in the extension and improvement of the Printers' Free Library, for the dissemination of useful knowledge, I may say, throughout the world.

Rev. LEONARD W. BACON pronounced an appropriate prayer.

The Choir, under the direction of Mr. GEORGE ANDREWS, then executed, in a highly creditable manner, the following Opening Ode, written for the occasion by FRANKLIN J. OTTARSON, Esq., of the New-York Tribune:

When o'er the moral world the pall
That told Religion dead, was flung,
And Superstition's chilling thrall
On God's deserted altars hung,
Then, in the fullness of the time,
There flamed above the fallen earth
That glorious star, whose light sublime
Proclaimed the promised Saviour's birth.

A thousand years had waned away,—
The world in mental midnight rolled—
The Age of Darkness and Decay
From memory crushed the Age of Gold,
When, from the void of ignorance,
Flashed out the lightning of the Press—
A heaven-created radiance—
To warn, to comfort and to bless.

And, as from land to land it flew
The longing people blessed the light;
For with it, Freedom o'er them threw
The magic shield of Human Right:
It showed the Tyrant's reeking sword;
It lighted up the Bigot's den;
Hurled down the Kings whom fools adored,
And raised the mass from Slaves, to Men.

Hail to the Press! Forever on,
Its mind-illuming march will be,
Till it shall bring to every son
Of Adam, light and liberty.
Wrought by the tireless arm of Steam,
The Lightnings to its service given,
So may it speak as shall beseem
The mightiest power under Heaven.

Mr. E. A. WEST then came forward and congratulated the Mayor on presiding, not over a Common Council, but over a sanhedrim of intellect-producers and light-diffusers. To illustrate the idea of the power of the press, he had taken a sheet of blank paper, which, as it were, saw nothing, felt nothing, and "knew nothing." (Applause.) It was Native American, although it was true that the rags may have been imported, and "unwashed" at that. [Laughter.] But unconscious, and dull, and blank as it was, the printer's devil would [illegible]. Why, there was one single letter in the printer's font, which, if stamped on the centre of that sheet, would mark the individuality which the progress of intelligence is ever sure to produce. And BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, though great as a Statesman, as a philanthropist, as a diplomatist,—though great as a tradesman, yet he was great in his own greatness, and there was an individuality about him which had marked the character of but few of the eminent men of this world. The speaker then adverted to the scientific discoveries of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, by which even now the morning papers were left behind as nothing by the communication of intelligence, and concluded by eloquently advocating the claims of the printer to the gratitude of the world, and the duty of the community to aid the special objects of the present festival.

Mr. W. H. OAKLEY (late the popular tenor of the Alleghanians) then sang the following song on "Progress," composed for the occasion by S. JOSEPH BANNER, Esq.:

In looking back for five score years, one marks some mighty changes;
In short, such wonders have transpired that nothing now deemed strange is.
Progress (to some an ambling hack) makes most tremendous brushes,
And man's invention never flags, but startles with its rushes.
A century since, our FRANKLIN filled a gaping world with wonder,
When he, the Ajax of his day, defied the crashing thunder,—
Taking the flames of heaven in tow, and through a whip-cord bringing
Celestial fire from every cloud a kite could thrust its wing in.
At length the whipcord he threw down and on a rod of metal
He taught the welkin's winged fires, in their full swoop, to settle;
In science, thus, the sage became a practical instructor,
Establishing a lightning train in charge of a conductor.
Years passed away, the lightning's flash, (at least its imitation,)
No longer willing to be dumb, essayed articulation;
State talked to State with tongue of flame, and Science learned to spin its
Electric yarns around the globe in less than "forty minutes."
Ours is an age quite unforetold by fogies deemed prophetic—
An age of steam, daguerreotypes, and intercourse magnetic;
Humbug is shamed by stranger Fact—the genius of Invention
Develops truths to which her lies are quite too tame to mention.
The metal horse was deemed a hit; but what are iron horses
When matched against a "message bird" that goes the pace of MORSE's?
Gray iron beats our iron grays; but e'en thought seems to linger
When the magnetic fluid 'scapes the operator's finger.
The very spirits, it is said, so much have we amazed 'em,
Have come to Earth to see what's up—the spectacle has crazed 'em;
Though to astonish us resolved, they find they are not able,
And all their resolutions now are laid upon the table.
Yet amid these modern miracles, 'tis well to throw a hint in,
That the Grand Era of our race dates from the birth of printing;
"Improvement, on the car of Time," can bring no freight more glorious
Than Freedom's Press, which renders Truth o'er Time itself victorious.
Then live the Press! with FRANKLIN's name, to fame immortal wedded,
The lever of intelligence by which the world is steadied;
Restraining wrong, conserving right, and, spite of factions' capers,
Unmasking demagogues and cheats to all who "take the papers."

The Choir then sang a beautiful Chorus, after which PETER C. BAKER, the founder of the Printers' Library, and the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, came forward to speak in behalf of the Free Library.

He hoped to [illegible] the origin of the Printers' Library, the good which it had effected, the still greater good which it was calculated to promote, and appealed forcibly in favor of renewed and liberal pecuniary encouragement to the institution, which the managers designed to open during the present season, when so many men were unemployed, and had but few facilities for spending their leisure profitably. In conclusion, he read the annexed extract from a letter enclosing a donation of a hundred dollars from Mr. GEORGE BRUCE:

FROM GEORGE BRUCE, ESQ., TYPE FOUNDER.

* * * I am with you in spirit, and send you a check for $100, to aid the Library, and if your collections shall be so great as to give you a further claim by virtue of my promise made a year since, which was $1,000, if the Society could raise $9,000, I shall be happy to send them you. Your obedient servant,

GEORGE BRUCE.

A collection was then taken up for the benefit of the Library, after which Mr. OAKLEY sang a parody commencing with the words, "I'll sing you a song of a printer boy," &c.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS came forward and addressed the audience.

He said it was one of the most difficult things in the world to rise under such circumstances as these, when one had nothing to say, more especially as the grand object of the occasion had been attained in, he hoped, a large and satisfactory addition to the Society's funds. He proposed to consider the man whose name was associated with this festival, in his characters, as a literary man, as a philosopher, as a legislator, as a diplomat, and as a mechanic. He passed a high eulogy on BENJAMIN FRANKLIN—considered under each of the several phases of mind and character which he had mentioned, and declared him to be the model man—the exemplar of human conduct, and the impersonation of all the best traits of human intellect. He asserted the necessity for men employed in connection with the Press to acquire a knowledge of general science, of languages, ancient and modern, and of universal literature. The best school, he believed, was the printing office; and if he had a son to educate, he would place him as readily in a well-conducted printing office as in the first college in the land. He quoted the well-known lines of POPE:

"A little learning is a dangerous thing—
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring."

Expressing his coincidence with the sentiment expressed in the first line, there being nothing, he said, more lamentable than to see a man who knew so little that he did not know how little he did know. (Applause.) He (the speaker) believed that while some of FRANKLIN's maxims were too material in their spirit—too much directed to the acquisition of wealth, without considering that happiness was as much a legitimate object for human desire as wealth—yet his greatness in every sphere to which his intellectual energies had been directed, had rendered his name and fame immortal.

Eripuit fulmen cœlo, sceptrumque tyrannis.

Mr. BROOKS resumed his seat amid much applause.

Mayor WOOD then read the following dispatch, received from FREDERICK FOLLETT, Esq., an old printer and ex-Canal Commissioner:

To the President of the New-York Typographical Society, Broadway Tabernacle:

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the printer, who called the lightnings from the clouds and made them subservient to his will—the patriot, statesman, sage—he was an ornament to the world—an honor to the Art of Arts.

With the respects of FREDERICK FOLLETT.

Mrs. GEORGIANA STEWART then sang with exquisite sweetness, MOORE's beautiful song of "The Harp that once through Tara's Halls."

A grand Hallelujah Chorus was then sung by the Choir.

Col. T. B. THORPE, of Louisiana, next addressed the audience:

He said he had been selected on this occasion to bring up the rear; he was going to speak of the doings of the printers in the war with Mexico. The origin of printing, he said, had created the greatest revolution that had occurred in the history of mankind from the birth of Christ; and, as a manifestation of its significance, the first book that ever was put in print was the Bible. The astonishing similarity in the impressions of the Bible first printed by Mr. FAUST, led the ecclesiastics who examined it to suppose that it was the work of the devil. The devil turned colporteur! Why the old gentleman would as soon think of bathing himself in holy water. [Laughter and applause.] The speaker then adverted to the early life of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the basically printer's boy—nothing the worse for that—who when appointed Ambassador at France, did not deck himself in gewgaws and trumpery, but appeared in his sober, quaker-cut, shad-bellied coat, [laughter,] and even in that fashion was as much a favorite with the ladies of the Court as the greatest and noblest roué of the Capital. [Applause.] And when in these days the question came up as to whether the representatives of the United States should appear as Merry Andrews before royalty, he (the speaker) hid his head under BENJAMIN's old coat, and sang "Hail Columbia, Happy Land!" [Loud laughter and cheers.] Although the connection of Satan with the printing of the Bible was now, he believed, effectually exploded, yet there was still something satanic about the character of the printer. He was omnipresent; he could be in a multitude of places at once, and sometimes heard things that were never spoken, and reported things that never took place. [Laughter.] And in order to ascertain something of their mysterious and fearful doings, one had only to go up to a printing office, put their door to the key-hole—[loud laughter]—put their ear to the door. [Renewed laughter.] (A Voice—Put their ear to the key-hole.) Yes, the speaker resumed,—the press had corrected him,—put their ear to the key-hole and they would hear such talk as this: "Put Washington in the galleys;" "Before you go home to-night, Sir, set up the ruins of the old City Hall;" "Let that murder be postponed till next day." [Laughter and cheers.] Mr. THORPE, in his peculiar and humorous strain, then went on to talk of the patriotism and ingenuity of the printers in the Mexican War, and concluded by narrating a series of remarkable political experiences of certain printers of his acquaintance, which were received with much laughter and loud applause.

After a chorus by the Choir, the assemblage dispersed.

The receipts of the evening in aid of the object were about $500, including $100 contributed by GEORGE BRUCE, $50 each by his Honor the Mayor, B. F. BUTLER and JOHN G. LIGHTBODY, $25 by JOSEPH G. COGSWELL, and $10 by CORTELYOU & GIFFING.

First Annual Ball of the Astor House Club.

The First Annual Ball of the Astor House Club, composed of the employés of the Astor House came off last evening. The "Ball opened" about 9 o'clock with some four or five hundred ladies and gentlemen on the floor, all ready for a response to the signal of the French horn to form a cotillon. DODWORTH's Band discoursed delightful music.

The company made a fine display. $1,000 were realized by the Club by the sale of tickets, and the surplus over expenses will probably reach $500, which the Committee intend to appropriate for the benefit of the poor.

Among the gentlemen of note present, we noticed General CHARLES A. STETSON, Hon. ROBERT COLEMAN, General WM. NORRIS, J. S. HOLBROOK, CHESTER HARDING, Mr. WELLS, of the American Express Company, Governor DRAPER, Judge LATHROP, CHARLES E. DEVELIN, ex-Alderman STURTEVANT, together with a number of Philadelphians and Baltimoreans. Everything passed off satisfactorily.

Important Arrest.

A man named HENRY J. WENDELL was arrested yesterday at the loan office of A. A. FORBUSH & Co., No. 146 William-street, accused with robbery of jewels and other articles from the store of TIFFANY & Co., Broadway, on the 10th inst. The arrest was effected through the agency of Mr. LEON, a clerk in the employ of FORBUSH & Co., whose suspicions had been aroused against the accused. The apartments of the accused were searched and a large amount of jewelry, all of which has been identified by Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., as property belonging to them, was found. The prisoner was brought before Justice BRENNAN, and in default of $5,000 bail, he was committed. WENDELL, it is said, was formerly a sea-captain.

Loss of the Ship Tonquin.

The schooner *R. L. Myers*, Capt. WEEKS, arrived at this port last evening, in five days from Washington, having on board the Captain and part of the crew of the ship *Tonquin*, from Shanghai for this port. The *Tonquin* went ashore on Friday last, during a thick fog, on the outer shoal off Cape Hatteras, and soon went to pieces. She was commanded by Capt. JACOB D. WHITMORE, and owned by OLIPHANT & SONS, of this City; her tonnage was 700 tons. The vessel and cargo (tea and sugar) will be a total loss. All hands were saved, having been picked up by three different vessels, two of which were bound to this port, and one to Philadelphia.

[Advertisement.]

INSTRUCTION IN BOOK-KEEPING.—It may safely be asserted that the student who has passed through a regular course of study in the Book-keeping Department of GOLDSMITH's Writing Rooms, No. 362 Broadway, will be able, within a few days after entering any Counting-house, to understand the system of keeping accounts adopted in the establishment, and to carry it out in practice with accuracy and dispatch. The why and wherefore of every operation will be explained and illustrated; the pupil will be thoroughly grounded in the objects and purposes of all the processes he is called upon to perform, the most complex calculations will be brought within the grasp of his reason and common sense; and for all that is impressed upon his memory as an affair of routine, he will be enabled to furnish a philosophical exposition. Thus qualified, the student will be fit for any position in which the incumbent is required to record and verify the transactions of commerce. The system of instruction pursued at GOLDSMITH's is at once simple and thorough—philosophical and practical, and on finishing his studies there the pupil may present himself with confidence in any Counting-house as a candidate for the first position of an accountant.

Now is the leisure time for young men to prepare themselves for the Spring business. The subscriber will receive new pupils all this week at a reduction of one-half, viz.: Terms reduced from $25 to $12 50 for a thorough course of instruction. All pupils will have until the 1st of May to complete their lessons. Writing lessons in proportion.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, will form a Private Class of Ladies and Gentlemen, for the purpose of imparting a practical knowledge of this useful and interesting science. Those who wish to join may apply to FOWLERS AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

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MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, by Rev. D. D. Whedon, SEYMOUR BENNETT, of Buffalo, to Miss SUSAN BARTON, daughter of Phinehas Barton, Esq., of this City.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 14, by Rev. James Millett, at his residence, No. [illegible], Mr. ELISHA B. MELLISON to Miss CHARLOTTE E. HEWLETT, both from Concord, N. H.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, by Rev. John M. Forbes, Mr. P. D. ORVIS, of New-York, to Miss ADELINE DE GIRARDIN, daughter of M. de Girardin, Esq., late of Martinique, W. I.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, by Rev. Wm. C. Smith, Mr. CHARLES E. HYATT to Miss DRUSILLA J. WHEATFIELD, both of New-York City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, by Rev. T. T. Guion, SAMUEL EYTINGE, Esq., of Philadelphia, to EMILY KELLEY, of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Jan. 11, by Rev. Mr. Walker, WALTER DONGAN, of this City, to HARRIET, the only daughter of James Grundy, Esq., of the former place.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

At Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 15, by Rev. J. P. Strykar, Mr. CHARLES VON MEYER to Miss LOUISA H. VON DREHLE.

At Lanesboro', Mass., on Friday, Jan. 12, by Rev. Mr. Chauncey Eddy, Mr. GEO. L. INGERSOLL, of Hudson, Ohio, and Miss KATE L. TALCOTT, of Lanesboro'.

BIRTH.

At Dobbs' Ferry, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, FANNY, wife of W. Dunworth, of a daughter.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, ROSINA, wife of Epaphras Doughty, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 106 East 18th-st., on Thursday, the 18th, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 17, of scarlet fever, GEORGE, youngest son of George and Helen Farr, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Saturday, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 141 West 14th-st. His remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, at his residence, Cumberland-st., near Atlantic-av., Mr. JAMES CHADWICK, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, Hon. AARON VARK, aged 71 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in the evening papers.

At Bellport, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 11, ABIGAIL HOWELL, wife of Oliver Payne, in the [illegible] year of her age, lamented by all who knew her.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, after a short illness, JANE, relict of the late Waters Field, aged 78 years and 16 days.

Her relatives and friends, together with those of her son-in-law, Geo. W. King and A. C. Valleton, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the M. E. Church, Willett-st., near Grand, on Thursday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, after a lingering illness, JANE SUTPHEN, widow of John Sutphen, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, from her late residence, No. 68 Orange-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 17.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17—P. M.

The Foreign Market advices by the *Canada* at Halifax, to Saturday, Jan. 6, are telegraphed at a late hour this evening. The Cotton market is steadier on the middling and lower qualities, while fair is quoted 5¾d. as the extreme. Orleans middling, 5d. The Manchester trade is reported a little firmer. The English farmers were supplying the Grain market at Liverpool more freely, and Wheat and Flour are quoted easier, and American dull. Western Canal Flour, 41s. to 43s.; Baltimore, 45s.; Canada, 43s. 6d.; Indian Corn without change. In London, American Flour was scarce, and select brands worth 45s.@46s. Iron Rails quoted £6 10s. A heavy failure, $900,000, had occurred in the Iron trade in London; the firm, MOREWOOD & ROGERS. The Money market had been disturbed by the new French Loan, which was attracting English capital. Consols down to 90⅝; the Paris exchange against London, and Gold going over to supply the demand. American Government and State Stocks had been taken up pretty freely. The figures not telegraphed. Not much done in Railroad securities. The British Board of Trade returns to Dec. 5 show a falling off in Exports of $10,000,000.

The weakness in the Stock Market, noticed yesterday, was gradually recovered from to-day, and at the Second Board, in the afternoon, prices closed 1 ⅌ cent. better on nearly all the Railroad shares, ½ ⅌ cent. on Cumberland Coal, and 1½ on Illinois Central Bonds, in which the transactions were large, at 70½@¾. The general market closed with a firm, though not very buoyant feeling. The falling off yesterday was evidently the result, as then suggested, of a disposition among some of the Bull speculators to take in their profits on the handsome advance of last week. The rise in Foreign Exchange was also used against the market, although rates are not yet within 101½ ⅌ cent. of specie point, and the accumulation of Specie in the Banks still going on. Business paper outside of Bank is done at 9@12 ⅌ cent. for first-class names; though there is still a large amount of bills on the market which will not command money better than 18 ⅌ cent. The Produce factors still complain of much difficulty in negotiating, and their troubles were aggravated last week and this by the Railroad break on the Lake Shore—now repaired—and the failures at New-Orleans. Money is offered at call at 7 ⅌ cent. The Banks are in no sense disposed to give the preference to the Stock people who are in the practice of using funds in this way, returnable on instant notice, but consult their own convenience, and their views of the future movement of money affairs in doing so. Until they know that the Spring importation of Foreign Goods will certainly be small, and the demand for Exchange not beyond the exports of Produce, a considerable measure of caution is likely to be observed in extending their discounts.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $221,032, including $100,000 by transfers; disbursed $86,720, and held at the close a regular balance of $2,561,299. There was nothing done in Foreign Bills, of moment, after the closing of the steamer's mail yesterday afternoon. The following movement of the Cotton crop, which we take from the weekly circular of Mr. WRIGHT, shows an export of the week of 75,000 bales, equal to an exchange of about $2,800,000:

[illegible]

There has been an active demand in this market, and prices have further advanced ⅛c. ⅌ lb. Our stock is very small, and a large portion of the Cotton on the way here from the South has been sold to arrive. The chief business has been for Liverpool, with small sales for the Continent of Europe and for home use.

The statement of the Michigan Central Railroad Company has been published. The Company have been in the practice of making yearly cash dividends in December, one-half by anticipation of the net receipts to the end of their own fiscal year, June 1. This year they make a 6 ⅌ cent. stock dividend, and present the following figures for six months:

Gross Income, June 1 to Nov. 30 ... $1,156,687

[illegible]

The general balance sheet of the Company presents a capital cost or investment of $11,378,288, represented as follows:

[illegible]

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

The New-Orleans Failures.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I avail myself of the pleasure of your acquaintance to say, by authority of FELLOWES & Co., (my friends and correspondents at New-Orleans,) that they are paying, and will continue to pay, all their engagements, or bills "which have been remitted for or covered by shipments." Their partial suspension has been compelled by the impossibility of getting produce to New-Orleans, from want of navigation—even that of the Mississippi, from Memphis to Natchez, being so difficult as to allow only half cargoes to be taken by steamers.

I have little doubt, *though not so advised*, that F. & Co. will resume very soon. M.

The Intercepted Letters.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am sure you would not intentionally convey an erroneous impression of facts in any way, and that you will cheerfully correct any mistake which you may have made inadvertently. In your paragraph in this morning's TIMES you have done injustice to Mr. ASPINWALL, by adopting, as I suppose, *ex parte* rumors in regard to the opening of the letters of Messrs. PAGE, BACON & Co. addressed to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. Mr. ASPINWALL was not even cognizant of the arrangements which had been made to have these letters opened until late Saturday night, when he was informed that it had been done under the advice of Messrs. PAGE, BACON & Co.'s legal counsel. The manner in which the correspondence of these gentlemen is sent is such as to admit of no doubt as to its source, their address being *printed* on the envelopes, with the words printed in one corner "*From Page, Bacon & Co.*" Believing that you will take pleasure in correcting the views presented in this morning's publication, I am, dear Sir,

Very truly, yours, H.

Coal Stocks at Auction.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Coal Stock to be offered for sale by S. DRAPER, on Friday next, is well deserving the attention of capitalists. It is the only portion likely to be offered to the public of the Stocks of the three Companies owning and working a very valuable anthracite coal property on the Susquehanna. The balance of the Stock is firmly held for investment—having all been taken and paid for in cash by some of our wealthiest citizens. E.

Interesting Statistics—1837 Compared With 1854.

From the Annual Circular of Messrs. Marie & Kanz, Continental Brokers.

There being, in the minds of many, apprehensions that the present troubles are but the precursors to a crisis similar to 1837, we submit the following particulars, which will serve to drive away their fears: Since 1837, the Territory of the Union has increased about one-half. The last Census makes it 3,220,572 square miles, another report, 3,063,158. The population has increased two-thirds. The tonnage shows a gain of 150 ⅌ cent. The amount of coin has more than tripled. In 1837, the gold mines of the Atlantic States produced scarcely three-quarters of a million annually. The present steady, and we may say inexhaustible, production of the California mines, is at the rate of $[illegible] a year. The balance of trade against the country for the seven years from 1831 to 1837, as will appear by the annexed table, amounted to $150,000,000. A part, at least, of this had to be paid in specie, and, according to the Secretary of the Treasury, there was in the whole country but $73,000,000 in coin. The corresponding balance of trade for the seven years from 1848 to 1854, was only $94,000,000, and, according to the Secretary of the Treasury again, there was in the country $241,000,000 in coin, and we were receiving a million a week from California. Prior to 1831, as well as before 1848, the exports were slightly in excess of imports.

BALANCE OF TRADE FOR SEVEN YEARS COMPARED.

[illegible]

In 1837, the total debts of the 26 States, according to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, amounted to $192,000,000. The public moneys having been unwisely applied, the improvements, for which these debts had been incurred, were left unfinished, and a large portion of this vast sum remained unproductive, and much of it was wasted. From the same source, we find the amount of American securities held abroad estimated at $200,000,000, but this appears to us too large by at least $50,000,000. In 1853, the total debts of the 31 States did not exceed $216,167,786. The State credits in favor of internal improvements had proved profitable, and in many cases they yielded an income larger than the interest on the debt, and, compared to like events in 1837, we have to record no very important misappropriation of the public moneys. According to the most reliable data, the amount of American Stocks now held abroad cannot much exceed $200,000,000. We have been unable to procure information as to the value of taxable property in the Union in the year 1837. By the Census of 1850, the value of real and personal estate in the United States belonging to individuals, irrespective of the public domain, amounted to $7,135,780,228. We have been only able to obtain the valuation at the two periods under consideration of six States. They show an average increase of one hundred ⅌ cent.,—with an immense proportion in favor of the West.

TAXABLE PROPERTY OF SIX STATES.—(OFFICIAL VALUATION.)

[illegible]

In 1837, land speculations were carried to such an extent that agriculture was neglected, and we were compelled to import breadstuffs from Europe. [illegible]

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

Boston Banks.

From the Boston Advertiser.

A comparison of the footings of the weekly Bank statement of the Boston Banks with those of the statement for the previous week exhibits the following results:

[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The sales of COTTON to-day amounted to [illegible] bales, and the market was rather easier, although not quotably lower for qualities below Middling; other descriptions being unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.

Cleared.

Steamship Nashville, Berry, Charleston, [illegible]; Crescent City, [illegible].

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Cahawba, [illegible], New-Orleans [illegible].

Ship Sardinia, Davis, Liverpool [illegible].

[illegible]

SAILED—Steamship Crescent City, for Havana.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; meridian, S. E.; sunset, do.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]